The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 31 by Ocean Telegraph.

Queen Victoria Reviews the Yachts in Front of Osborne House.

The Banquet to the Yachtsmen at Cowes.

The Duke of Edinburgh Accepts Mr. Bennett's Challenge.

Destructive Fire at the London Crystal Palace.

Abolition of Tonnage Dues in French Ports.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

The Reception of the Yachtmen at Osborne—The Queen Viewing the Manœuvres of the Yacht Fleet.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Yesterday the three yachts, *Henrietta*, *Fleetwing* and *Vesta*, upon the invitation of the Queen, sailed up Osborne Bay. Her Majesty came down to the beach, and spent some time in witnessing the various manœuvres of the yachts. As the winner of the great race, the *Henrietta*, passed by she saluted it with a wave of her handkerchief.

The Banquet at Cowes Saturday Evening.

COWES, Sunday, Dec. 30.

At the grand banquet given by the citizens of Cowes last evening, the hall was profusely decorated with the British and United States flags, and the pictures of the contending yachts, while the walls were hung round with friendly mottoes.

Mr. JOHN SIMON, M. P., presided at the entertainment and the greatest international good feeling prevailed among the guests. Toasts were drank, amid great enthusiasm, to the Queen, the President, the armies and navies of the United States and Great Britain; peace and prosperity to the United States and to old England, the New-York Yacht Squadron, the health of Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., and a host of other toasts of a friendly character.

Maj.-Gen. SEYMOUR, by command of the Queen, expressed Her Majesty's interest in the race, and her thanks for the compliment of the display during the afternoon.

The Henrietta's Challenge Accepted.

COWES, Sunday, Dec. 30.

At a dinner given by Lord LENNOX, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accepted the challenge of Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., and agreed to sail round the Isle of Wight, next August, for a prize of £100. The Duke will sail his own yacht, the *Viking*.

This announcement has created a great sensation in yachting circles.

Queen Victoria Witnesses the Sailing of the Yachts—Match Between the Henrietta and the Duke of Edinboro's Yacht Viking.

COWES, Monday, Dec. 31—Noon.

The yachts sailed in front of Osborne House on Saturday last, the Queen, who was present, witnessed the manœuvres, and expressed her admiration.

At the desire of Queen VICTORIA a match has been made between the *Henrietta*, Capt. BENNETT, and the Duke of Edinboro's yacht, the *Viking*. The race will occur in August next, and the course will be around the Isle of Wight. The Duke will sail his own yacht.

The officers of the New-York Squadron have been invited to a banquet at Southampton. The dinner at Cowes was a very spirited and cordial affair.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

Capt. BENNETT and Mr. MCVICKER have visited the Queen and dined with the Duke of Edinboro. They have been invited to the Mersey Yacht Club's Ball at Liverpool, which is to follow the regular yearly review of the squadron at that place.

FRANCE.

Abolition of the Tonnage Dues.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 31.

A royal decree has been published which abolishes tonnage dues in all the French ports, except on vessels which arrive from the United and such other countries, as impose differential dues on French vessels.

CANDIA.

Admiral Goldsborough and the Cretan Refugees.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

It is said that Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH of the American navy has asked permission of his Government to transport the Cretan refugees in a war steamer.

ENGLAND.

Large Fire at London—A Portion of the Crystal Palace Destroyed.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Noon.

A large portion of that part of the Crystal Palace which has been used for the exhibition of tropical products was destroyed by fire early this morning.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

The fire at the Crystal Palace, this morning, entailed damage to the extent of £300,000 sterling.

The Times and America.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

The *Times* of this morning has a complaining editorial on the toleration of the Fenians by the United States Government.

The British-American Conference.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

The British-American Conference, which has been in session here for a long time, has at last removed all difficulties, and agreed on the basis for a Confederation Bill to report to Parliament.

SPAIN.

Cortes Dissolved.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties, issue of 1862	73⅜
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜
Illinois Central Shares	80⅜

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

The following are the closing rates;

United States Five-twenties	72⅝
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central Shares	80⅜

American Securities at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 31.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 31—Evening.

There has been no Cotton Market to-day on account of the nearness of the holidays.

Petroleum.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 31.

A telegram from Antwerp quotes Petroleum at 51½ francs for Pennsylvania Refined. The current quotation here is 17d. ℔ gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Dec. 31—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Boston Dec. 19, put in here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

ALABAMA.

Doubts Concerning the Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Senator PARSONS, of this State, has returned to his home from his late visit to Washington. He is still decided in the expression of his opinion that the State of Alabama ought not to accept the Amendment, and urges upon the Legislature and people to stand firmly by the President, and trust to him for a final satisfactory issue.

The Northern people, he says, will yet see the wisdom of the South in refusing to accept the Amendment; and when once a correct view is taken, they will adopt such measures as will secure the restoration of Alabama and all the States to their political equality in the Union.

Gov. Patton's Mission to Washington.

MOBILE, Sunday, Dec. 30.

It is officially announced that the visit of Gov. PATTON to the North is not of a strictly political character, but that he proceeds thither at the request of certain bondholders with a view to arrange, if possible, for an extension of the time required for the payment of interest, and thus save the credit of the State. Independent of this, however, Gov. PATTON was delegated by the meeting at his home to proceed to Washington and confer with the President and others upon the question of the Amendment as applicable to the restoration of the State.

OHIO.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Monday, Dec. 31.

A fire broke out last evening in the crockery and glassware importing-house of W. O. FAUSLER, on River-street, and burned for five hours. The loss on stock and building will reach from $50,000 to $60,000, which is well insured in Eastern companies. At one time a terrible conflagration was threatened, as there are several oil-works and liquor-stores in the vicinity.

Opening of the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 31.

In consequence of ice in the river preventing ferries from running, the Suspension Bridge will be opened with a grand celebration on New-Year's Day. The privilege of driving the first team over it has been given to Adams Express Company. Navigation is still suspended.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cold Weather—Pedestrian Feat—The Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

The weather has been very cold for this latitude for several days. Rain, accompanied with sleet, has fallen night and morning, and the city presents an Arctic-like appearance.

Quite a number of the shade and other trees have been stripped of their limbs by the weight of the ice upon them.

SHEPPARD has successfully accomplished the feat of walking one hundred miles in succession, and has won the wager.

The Cotton market is active and advancing.

NEW-YORK.

The Central City Bank of Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Central City Bank failed to open its doors as usual this forenoon. It is conjectured that its bills have been thrown out by the Redeeming Agency in New-York, and that the Bank has suspended operations because of its inability to meet the Government tax levied upon its notes.

DELAWARE.

Meeting of the Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Eight inches of snow have fallen, and snow is still falling.

The Delaware Legislature meets to-morrow at Dover. The Democrats have two-thirds of each branch. It is understood that the Constitutional Amendment will be rejected.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 31.

FORNEY'S *Press* of to-morrow will contain an editorial article in favor of THADDEUS STEVENS for Senator, which concludes as follows:

"It is a simple truth, which the representatives of the Republican Party in the Legislature of Pennsylvania should lay closely to heart before they vote for Senator on the 15th of January, that if SIMON CAMERON, whose election is now confidently claimed by his adherents, had been placed on the same ticket with THADDEUS STEVENS for United States Senator, in the late election, there is scarcely a school district in Pennsylvania in which the Republicans would not have decided in faovr of STEVENS; and as these representatives of the State Legislature ponder this truth, let them ask their own hearts whether the election of any other man to that high Legislative Court would carry more joy to the hearts of the patriots, and more terror to the hearts of the traitors, than the election of the great commoner of Lancaster."

The Storm.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Osewgo and Rome Railroad is not yet open. Six locomotives were in the snow banks yesterday near Mexico. Some of them were out of wood and water. The passenger train which left here Friday morning was some sixteen miles east of this city at last accounts. Since the storm has abated additional locomotives, with strong forces, have been sent out from Richland and this city, and it is expected the road will be open to-day.

Fire at Sterling, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

Last evening a fire at Sterling, Ill., destroyed four wooden buildings, including the stores of ALLEN GREEN, grocer, and M. D. LEWIS, gunsmith. Loss $10,000. Insurance small.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY CASE

Opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

Decision Against the Authority of Military Courts.

Four of the Judges Dissent from the Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

[Case No. 350.]

Ex parte in the matter of Lambdin P. Milligan Petitioner.—On a certificate of devision of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court. On the 10th day of May, 1865, LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN presented a petition to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, to be discharged from an alleged unlawful imprisonment.

The case made by the petition is this: MILLIGAN is a citizen of the United States; has lived for twenty years in Indiana, and at the time of the grievances complained of was not and never had been in the military or naval service of the United States. On the 5th day of October, 1864, while at home he was arrested by order of Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY, commanding the Military District of Indiana, and has ever since been kept in close confinement. On the 21st day of October, 1864, he was brought before a Military Commission convened at Indianapolis, by order of Gen. HOVEY, tried on certain charges and specifications, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged—the sentence ordered to be executed on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865. On the 2d day of January, 1865, after the proceedings of the Military Commission were at an end, the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana, met at Indianapolis and impaneled a Grand Jury who were charged to inquire whether the laws of the United States had been violated, and if so to make presentments. The Court adjourned on the 27th day of January, having prior thereto discharged from further service the Grand Jury who did not find any bill of indictment, or make any presentment against MILLIGAN for any offence whatever, and, in fact, since his imprisonment no bill of indictment has been found or presentment made against him by any Grand Jury of the United States. MILLIGAN insists that said Military Commission had no jurisdiction to try him upon the charges preferred, or upon any charges whatever, because he was a citizen of the United States and the State of Indiana and had not been since the commencement of the late rebellion a resident of any of the States whose citizens were arrayed against the Government, and that the right of trial by jury was guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. The prayer of the petition was that under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled an act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, he may be brought before the Court and either turned over to the proper civil tribunal to be proceeded against according to the law of the land, or discharged from custody altogether. With the petition were filed the order for the Commission, the charges and specifications, the findings of the Court, with the order of the War Department reciting that the sentence was approved by the President of the United States, and directing that it be carried into execution without delay. The petition was presented and filed in open Court by the counsel for MILLIGAN. At the same time the District-Attorney of the United States for Indiana appeared and by the agreement of counsel the application was submitted to the Court. The opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed on three questions which are certified to the Supreme Court: First—On the facts stated in the said petition and exhibits, ought a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued? Second—On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought the said LAMBDIN MILLIGAN to be discharged from custody as in said petition prayed? Third—Whether upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, the Military Commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said MILLIGAN in manner and form as in said petition and exhibit is stated. The importance of the main question presented by this record cannot be overstated, for it involves the very framework of the Government and the fundamental principles of American liberty. During the late rebellion the temper of the times did not allow that calmness in deliberation and discussion, so necessary to a correct conclusion of a purely judicial question. These considerations of safety were mingled with the exercise of power, and feelings and interests prevailed which are happily terminated. Now that the public safety is assured, this question, as well as all others, can be discussed and decided without passion, or the admixture of any element not required to form a legal judgment. We approach the investigation of this case fully sensible of the magnitude of the inquiry, and the necessity of full and cautious deliberation. But we are met with a preliminary objection. It is insisted that the Circuit Court of Indiana has no authority to certify these questions, and that we are without jurisdiction to hear and determine them. The sixth section of the act to amend the judicial system of the United States, approved April 29, 1802, declares that whenever any question shall occur before a Circuit Court, upon which the opinions of the Judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall during the same term upon the request of either party or their counsel be stated under the direction of the Judges and certified under the seal of the Court to the Supreme Court at their next session to be held thereafter, and shall by the said Court be finally decided, and the decision of the Supreme Court and their order in the premises shall be remitted to the Circuit Court and be there entered of record and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order, provided that nothing therein contained shall prevent the cause from proceeding if in the opinion of the Court further proceedings can be had without prejudice to the merits. It is under this provision of law that a Circuit Court has authority to certify any question to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The inquiry therefore is whether the case of MILLIGAN is brought within its terms. It was admitted at the bar that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction to entertain the application for the writ of *habeas corpus* and to hear and determine it, and it could not be denied, for the power is expressly given in the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, as well as in the late act of 1863. Chief-Justice MARSHALL in Ballman's case, 4 Cranch, construes this branch of the Judiciary act to authorize the Court, as well as the Judges, to issue the writ for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment, and this construction has never been departed from. But it is maintained with earnestness and ability that a certificate of a division of opinion can occur only in a cause, and that the proceeding of a party moving for a writ of *habeas corpus* does not become a cause until after the writ has been issued and the return made. Independently of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus* on which the petitioner bases his claim for relief, and which we will presently consider, can the position be sustained. It is true that it is usual for a Court, on application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue the writ, and on the return to dispose of the case; but the Court can elect to waive the issuing of the writ and consider whether upon the facts presented in the petition, the prisoner, if brought before it, could be discharged. One of the very points of which the case of Tobias Watkins, reported in third Peters, turned, was whether if the writ was issued the petitioner would be remanded upon the case which he had made. The Chief-Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said the cause of imprisonment is shown as fully by the petitioner as it could appear on the return of the writ, consequently the writ ought not to be awarded, if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner would be remanded to prison. The Judges of the Circuit Court of Indiana were therefore warranted by an express decision of this Court in refusing the writ, if satisfied that the prisoner on his showing was rightfully detained. But it is contended if they differed about the lawfulness of the imprisonment, and could render no judgment, the prisoner is remediless, and cannot have the disputed question certified under the act of 1802. His remedy is complete by writ of error or appeal, if the Court renders a final judgment refusing to discharge him; but if he should be so unfortunate as to be placed in the predicament of having the Court divided on the question whether he should live or die, he is hopeless and without remedy. He wishes the vital question settled, not by a single Judge at his Chambers, but by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution, and yet the privilege is denied him because the Circuit Court consists of two Judges instead of one. Such a result was not in the contemplation of the Legislature of 1802, and the language used by it cannot be construed to mean any such thing. The clause under consideration was introduced to further the ends of justice by obtaining a speedy settlement of an important question where the Judges might be opposed in opinion. The act of 1802 so changed the judicial system that the Circuit Court, instead of three, was composed of two Judges, and without this provision or a kindred one, if the Judges differed the difference would remain, the question be unsettled and justice denied. The decisions of the Court upon the provisions of this section have been numerous. In the case of the United States *vs.* Daniel, (6 Wheaton,) the Court, in holding that a division of the Judges on a motion for a new trial could not be discredited, say: "That the question must be one which arises in a cause depending before the Court relative to a proceeding belonging to the cause." Testing MILLIGAN's case by this rule of law, is it not apparent that it is rightfully here, and that we are compelled to answer the questions on which the Judges below were opposed in opinion. If, in the sense of the law, the proceedings for the writ of *habeas corpus* was the "cause" of the party applying for it, then it is evident that the "cause" was pending before the court, and that the questions certified arose out of it, belonged to it, and were matters of right, and not of discretion. But it is argued that the proceeding does not ripen into a cause until there are two parties to it. This we deny. It was the cause of MILLIGAN when the petition was presented to the Circuit Court. It would have been the cause of both parties if the Court had issued the writ and brought those who held MILLIGAN in custody before it. WEBSTER defines the word "cause" thus: "A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or supposed right." And he says: "This is a legal, Scriptural and popular use of the word coinciding nearly with case, from *cado* and action; from *ago*, to urge and drive. In any legal sense action, suit and cause are convertible terms. MILLIGAN supposed he had a right to test the validity of his trial and sentence, and the proceeding which he set in operation for that purpose was his "cause" of "suit." It was the only one by which he could receive his liberty. He was powerless to do more. He could neither instruct the Judges nor control their action, and should not suffer, because without fault of his they were unable to render a judgment. But the true meaning to the term "suit" has been given by this Court. One of the questions in the case of WESTON *vs.* City Council of Charleston, (2 Peters,) was whether a writ of prohibition was a suit, and Chief-Justice MARSHAL says, "The term is certainly a comprehensive one, and is understood to apply to any proceeding in a Court of Justice when an individual pursues that remedy which the law affords him." Certainly MILLIGAN pursued the only remedy which the law afforded him—again in COHENS *vs.* Virginia, (6 Wheaton,) he says, "In law language a suit is the prosecution of some demand in a Court of Justice." Also, "to commence a suit is to demand something by the institution of a process in a Court of Justice, and to prosecute the suit is to continue that demand;" when MILLIGAN demanded his release by proceeding relating to *habeas corpus*, he commenced a suit, and he has since prosecuted it in all the ways known to the law. One of the questions in HOLMES *vs.* JENNISON, (14 Peters,) was whether under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act a proceeding for a writ of *habeas corpus* was a suit. Chief-Justice TANEY held that: "If a party is unlawfully imprisoned the writ of *habeas corpus* is his appropriate legal remedy. It is his suit in Court to recover his liberty." There was much diversity of opinion on another ground of jurisdiction, but on this, that in the sense of the 25th section of the Judiciary act the proceeding by *habeas corpus* was a suit, the position was not controverted by any except BALDWIN, Justice, and he thought that "suit" and "cause" as used in the section mean the same thing. The Court do not say that return must be made, and the parties appear and begin entry. The case before it is a suit when the petition is filed and the writ prayed for—the suit of the party making the application. If it is a suit under the 25th section of the pending act, when the proceedings are begun, it is by all the analogies of the law equally a suit under the 6th section of the act of 1802. But it is argued that there must be two parties to the suit, because the point is to be stated upon the request of "either party or their counsel." Such a literal and technical construction would defeat the very purpose the Legislature had in view, which was to enable any party to bring the case here when the point in controversy was a matter of right and not of discretion, and the words "either party," in order to prevent a failure of justice, must be construed as words of enlargement, and not of restriction; although the case is here *exparte*, it was not considered by the Court below without a notice having been given to the parties supposed to have an interest in the detention of the prisoner. The statement of the record shows that this is not only a fair but conclusive inference. When the counsel for MILLIGAN presented to the Court the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. HANNA, the District-Attorney for Indiana, also appeared, and by agreement the application was submitted to the Court, who took the case under advisement, and on the next day announced their inability to agree, and made the certificate. It is clear that Mr. HANNA did not represent the petitioner, and why is his appearance entered? It admits of no other solution than this; that he was informed of the application, and appeared on behalf of the Government to contest it; the Government was the prosecutor of MILLIGAN, who claimed that his imprisonment was illegal, and sought in the only way he could to recover his liberty. The case was a grave one, and the Court unquestionably directed that the law officer of the Government should be informed of it. He very properly appeared, and as the facts were uncontroverted, and the difficulty was in the application of the law, there was no useful purpose to be obtained in issuing the writ. The cause was, therefore, submitted to the Court for their consideration and determination, but MILLIGAN claimed his discharge from custody by virtue of the act of Congress relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases approved March 3, 1863. Did that action confer jurisdiction on the Circuit Court of Indiana to hear this case. In interpreting a law the motives which have operated with the Legislature in imposing it are proper to be considered. This law was passed in a time of great national peril; when our heritage of free Government was in danger. An armed rebellion against the national authority of greater proportions than history affords an example was raging, and the public safety required that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The President had practically suspended and detained suspected persons in custody without trial, but his authority to do this was questioned. It was claimed that Congress could exercise this power, and that the Legislature, and not the President, should judge of the political considerations on which the right to suspend it rested. The privilege of this great writ had never before been withheld from the citizen, and as the exigencies of the times demanded immediate action, it was of the highest importance that the lawfulness of the suspension should be equally established. It was under these circumstances, which were such as to arrest the attention of the country, that this law was passed. The President was authorized by it to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever, in his judgment, the public safety required, and he did, by proclamation, bearing date 15th of September, 1863, reciting among other things the authority of this statute to suspend it. The suspension of the writ does not authorize the arrest of any one, but simply denies to one arrested the privilege of this writ in order to obtain his liberty. It is proper, therefore, to inquire under what circumstances the courts could rightfully refuse to grant this writ, when the defendant was at liberty to invoke its aid. The second and third sections of the law are explicit on these points. The language is plain and direct, and the meaning of Congress cannot be mistaken. The public safety demanded that if the President thought proper to arrest a suspected person, that he should be required to give the cause of his detention, on the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. But it was not contemplated that such person should be detained in custody beyond a certain fixed period, unless certain judicial proceedings known to the common law were commenced against him. The Secretaries of State and War were directed to furnish to the judges of the courts of the United States a list of the names of all parties not prisoners of war resident in their respective jurisdictions, who then were or afterward should be held in custody by the authority of the President, and who were citizens of the States in which the administration of the laws in the Federal tribunals was unimpaired. After the list was furnished, if a Grand Jury of the district convened and adjourned and did not indict or present one of the persons thus named, he was entitled to his discharge, and it was the duty of the Judge of the Court to order him brought before him to be discharged, if he desired it. The refusal or omission to furnish the list could not operate to the injury of any one who was not indicted or presented by the Grand Jury, for twenty days had elapsed from the time of his arrest and the termination of the session of the Grand Jury. He was equally entitled to his discharge as if the list were furnished, and any credible person, on petition verified by affidavit, could obtain the Judge's order for that purpose. MILLIGAN, in his application to be released from imprisonment, averred the existence of every fact necessary under the terms of this law to give the Circuit Court of Indiana jurisdiction. If he was detained in custody by the order of the President otherwise than as a prisoner of war, if he was a citizen of Indiana, and had never been in the military or naval service, and the Grand Jury of the district had met after he had been arrested for a period of twenty days, and adjourned without taking any proceedings against him, then the Court had the right to entertain his petition and determine the lawfulness of his imprisonment. Because the word "court" is not found in the body of the second section, it was argued at the bar that the application should have been made to a Judge of the Court, and not to the Court itself. But this is not so, for power is expressly conferred in the last proviso of the section on the Court equally with a Judge of it to discharge from imprisonment. It was the manifest design of Congress to secure a certain remedy by which any one deprived of liberty could obtain it against him. Courts are not always in session, and can adjourn on the discharge of the Grand Jury, and before those who are in confinement could take proper steps to procure their liberation. To provide for this contingency authority was given to the Judges, out of Court, to grant relief to any party who could show that under the law he should be no longer restrained of his liberty. It was insisted that MILLIGAN's case was defective because it did not state that the list was furnished to the Judges, and therefore it was impossible to say under which section of the act it was presented. It is not easy to see how this omission could effect the question of jurisdiction. MILLIGAN could not know that the list was furnished unless the Judges volunteered to tell him, for the law did not require that any record should be made of it, or anybody but the Judges informed of it. Why aver the fact, when the truth of the matter was apparent to the Court without an averment? How can MILLIGAN be harmed by the absence of the averment when he states that he was under arrest for more than sixty days before the Court and Grand Jury which should have considered his case met at Indianapolis? It is apparent, therefore, that under the *Habeas Corpus* Act of 1863 the Circuit Court of Indiana had complete jurisdiction to adjudicate upon this case, and if the Judges could not agree on questions vital to the progress of the cause they had the authority, as we have shown in a previous part of this opinion, and it was their duty to certify those questions of disagreement to this Court for final decision. It was argued that a final decision on the questions presented ought not to be made because the parties who were directly concerned in the arrest and detention of MILLIGAN were not before the Court, and their rights might be prejudiced by the answer which should be given to those questions. But this Court cannot know what return will be made to the writ of *habeas corpus*, when issued, and it is very clear that no one is conclusive upon any question that may be raised to that return. In the sense of the law of 1802, which authorized a certificate of division, a final decision means final upon the points certified—final upon the Court below, so that it is estopped from any adverse ruling in all the subsequent proceedings of the cause. But it is said that this case is ended, as the presumption is that MILLIGAN was hanged in pursuance of the order of the President. Although we have no judicial information on the subject, yet the inference is that he is alive, for otherwise learned counsel would not appear for him and urge this Court to decide his case. It can never be in this country of written Constitution and laws, with a Judicial Department to interpret them, that any Chief Magistrate could be so far forgetful of his duty as to order the execution of a man who denied the jurisdiction that tried and convicted him after his case was before the Federal Judges, with power to decide it, who, being unable to agree on the grave questions involved, had, according to known law, sent it to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. But then the question is injurious to the Executive, and we dismiss it from further consideration. There is nothing to hinder this Court from an investigation of the merits of this controversy. The controling question in the case is this: Upon the facts stated in MILLIGAN's petition and the exhibits filed, have the Military Commission mentioned in it jurisdiction legally to try and sentence him? MILLIGAN, not a resident of one of the rebellious States or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, and, on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged by a Military Commission, organized under the direction of the Military Commander of the Military District of Indiana. Had this tribunal the legal power and authority to try and punish this man? No graver question was ever considered by this Court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birth-right of every American citizen when charged with crime to be tried and punished according to law. The power of punishment is alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be, nor how much his crime may have shocked the sense of justice of the country or endangered its safety. By the protection of the law human rights are secured. Withdraw that protection and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers or the clamors of an excited people. If there was law to justify this military trial it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceeding. The decision of this question does not depend on argument for judicial precedence. Numerous and highly illustrative as they are, these precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve the liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our Government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured, in a written constitution, every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that constitution, and the laws authorized by it, this question must be determined. The provisions of that instrument on the administration of criminal justice are too plain and direct to have room for misconstruction or doubt of their true meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original Constitution, which says: "That the trials of all crimes, except in case of impeachments, shall be by Jury." And in the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the Amendments: the fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure, and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof of probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." The fifth declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless a presentment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. And the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that with upright Judges, impartial juries and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and the guilty punished. It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." These securities for personal liberty thus embodied were such as wisdom and experience had demonstrated to be necessary for the protection of those accused of crime. And so strong was the sense of the country of their importance, and so jealous were the people that these rights, highly prized, might be denied them by implication, that, when the original Constitution was proposed for adoption, it encountered severe opposition, and but for the belief that it would be so amended as to embrace them, would never have been ratified. Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors, for even the provisions, expressed in such plain English words that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are now, after the lapse of more than seventy-five years, sought to be canceled. Those great and good men foresaw that troublous times would arise, when ruler and people would become restive under restraint, and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper, and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril, unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally, in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great emergencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism; but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the Government within the Constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority. Have any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution been violated in the case of MILLIGAN, and if so, what are they? Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power, and from what source did the Military Commission that tried him derive its authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the Constitution expressly vests it in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and it is not pretended that the Commission was a court ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President, because he is controlled by law and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute and not make the laws, and there is no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction. But it is said that the jurisdiction is complete under the laws and usages of war. It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found and on whom they operate. They can never be applied to citizens of States which have upheld the authority of the Government and where the courts are open and their processes unobstructed. This Court has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed and its courts always open to hear criminal accusations and redress grievances, and no usage of war could sanction a military trial there for any offence whatever, of a citizen in civil life in no wise connected with the military service. Congress could grant no such power, and to the honor of our national legislature be it said, it has never been provoked by the state of the country ever to attempt its exercise. One of the plainest constitutional provisions was therefore infringed when MILLIGAN was tried by a Court not ordained and established by Congress, and not composed of Judges appointed during good behavior. Why was he not delivered to the Circuit Court of Indiana to be proceeded against according to law? No reason of necessity could be urged against it, because Congress had declared penalties against the offences charged, provided for their punishment, and directed that Court to hear and determine them, and soon after this military tribunal was ended, the Circuit Court met peacefully, transacted its business and adjourned. It needed no bayonets to protect it and required no military aid to execute its judgments. It was held in a State eminently distinguished for patriotism, by Judges commissioned during the rebellion, who were provided with Juries, upright, intelligent, selected by a Marshal appointed by the President. The Government had no right to conclude that MILLIGAN, if guilty, would not receive, in that Court, merited punishment, for its records disclose that it was constantly engaged in the trial of similar offences, and was never interrupted in its administration of criminal justice. If it was dangerous, in the distracted condition of affairs to leave MILLIGAN unrestrained of his liberty because he conspired against the Government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels and incited the people to insurrection. The law said: arrest him, confine him closely, render him powerless to do further mischief, and then present his case to the Grand Jury of the District with proofs of his guilt; and if indicted try him according to the course of the common law. If this had been done the Constitution would have been vindicated, the law of 1863 inforced, and the securities for personal liberty preserved and defended. Another guarantee of freedom was broken when MILLIGAN was denied a trial by Jury. The great minds of the country have differed upon the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution, and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning, but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by Jury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack. It is *now* assailed, but if ideas can be expressed in *words* and language has any meaning, *this right*—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army or navy, or militia in actual service. The sixth amendment affirms that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury—language broad enough to embrace all persons and cases. But the fifth, recognizing the necessity of an indictment or presentment before any one can be held to answer for high crimes, excepts cases arising in the military or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and the framers of the Constitution doubtless meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who were subject to indictment or presentment in the fifth. The discipline necessary to the efficiency of the army and navy required other and swifter modes of trial than are furnished by the common law courts; and in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, Congress has declared the kinds of trial, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, for offences committed while the party is in the military or naval service. Every one connected with these branches of the public service is amenable to the jurisdiction which Congress has created for their government, and while thus serving surrenders his right to be tried by the civil courts. All other persons citizens of States where the courts are open, if charged with crime, are guaranteed the inestimable privilege of trial by Jury. This privilege is a vital principle underlying the whole administration of criminal justice. It is not held by sufferance, and cannot be frittered away on any plea of State or political necessity. When peace prevails, and the authority of the Government is undisputed, there is no difficulty in preserving the safeguards of liberty, for the ordinary modes of trial are never neglected, and no one wishes it otherwise. But if society is disturbed by civil commotion, if the passions of men are aroused, and the restraints of law weakened, if not disregarded, these safeguards need and should receive the watchful care of those intrusted with the guardianship of the Constitution and laws. In no other way can we transmit to posterity, unimpaired, the blessings of liberty consecrated by the sacrifices of the Revolution. It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of this Military Commission. The proposition is this: That, in a time of war, the commander of an armed force, it in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge, has the power within the lines of his military district to suspend all civil rights and their remedies were subject, citizens as well as soldiers, to the rule of his will, and the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained except by his superior officer, or the President of the United States. If this principle is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments, for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he choses, within the limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons as he thinks right and proper without fixed or certain rules. The statement of this proposition shows its importance, for if true, Republican Government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law, established on such a basis, destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the military independent of and superior to the civil power—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers, such an offence that they assigned it to the world, as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish. This nation, as experience has proved, cannot always remain at peace, and has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane rulers, sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution; wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the places occupied by WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, and if this right is conceded, and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human life and liberty are frightful to contemplate. If our fathers had failed to provide for just such a contingency, they would have been false to the trust reposed in them. They knew—the history of the world told them—the nation they were founding, be its existence short or long, would be involved in war; how often or how long continued, human foresight could not tell, and that unlimited power wherever lodged at such a time, was especially hazardous to freemen. For this and other equally weighty reasons they secured the inheritance they had fought to maintain, by incorporating in a written Constitution the safeguards which time had proved were essential to its preservation. Not one of these safeguards can the President or Congress or the Judiciary disturb, except the one concerning the writ of *habeas corpus*.

It is essential to the safety of every Government that in a great crisis like the one we have just passed through there should be a power somewhere of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. In every war there are men of previously good character wicked enough to counsel their fellow-citizens to resist the measures deemed necessary by a good Government to sustain its just authority and overthrow its enemies, and their influence may lead to dangerous combinations. In the emergency of the times an immediate public investigation according to law may not be possible, and yet the peril to the country may be too imminent to suffer such persons to go at large. Unquestionably there is then an exigency which demands that the Government, if it should see fit, in the exercise of a proper discretion to make arrests, should not be required to produce the persons arrested in answer to a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Constitution goes no further. It does not say after a writ of *habeas corpus* is denied a citizen that he shall be tried otherwise than by the course of common law. If it had intended this result it was easy by the use of direct words to have accomplished it. The illustrious men who framed that instrument were guarding the foundations of civil liberty against the abuses of unlimited power. They were full of wisdom, and the lessons of history informed them than a trial by an established Court, assisted by an impartial Jury, was the only sure way of protecting the citizen against oppression and wrong. Knowing this they limited the suspension to one great right and left the rest to remain forever inviolable. But it is insisted that the safety of the country in time of war demands that this broad claim for martial law shall be sustained. If this were true, it could be well said that a country preserved at the sacrifice of all the cardinal principles of liberty is not worth the cost of preservation. Happily it is not so. It will be borne in mind that this is not the question of the power to proclaim martial law when war exists in a community, and the Courts and civil authorities are overthrown; nor is it a question what rule a military commander at the head of his army can impose on States in rebellion to cripple their resources and quell the insurrection. The jurisdiction claimed is much more extensive. The necessities of the rebellion required that the loyal States should be placed within the limits of certain military districts and commanders appointed in them, and it is urged that this, in a military sense, constituted them the theatre of military operations; and as in this case Indiana had been and was again threatened with invasion by the enemy, the occasion was furnished to establish martial law. The conclusion does not follow from the premises that if armies were collected in Indiana they were to be employed in another locality where the laws were obstructed and the national authority disputed. On her soil there was no hostile foot. If once invaded, that invasion was at an end, and with it all pretext for martial law. Martial law cannot arise from a pretended invasion. The necessity must be actual and present; the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration. It is difficult to see how the safety of the country required martial law in Indiana. If any of her citizens were plotting treason the power of arrest could secure them until the Government was prepared for their trial, when the Courts were open and ready to try them. It was as easy to protect witnesses before a civil as a military tribunal, and as there could be no wish to convict except on sufficient legal evidence, surely an organized and established Court was better able to judge of this than a military tribunal composed of gentlemen not trained to the profession of the law. It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial rule can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the Courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then on the theatre of action of military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for if this government is continued after the Courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the Courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. It is also confined to the locality of actual hostilities. Because during the late rebellion it could not have been enforced in Virginia, where the national authority was overturned and the Courts driven out, it does not follow that it should obtain in Indiana, where that authority was never disputed and justice was always administered. And so in the case of a foreign invasion, martial rule may become a necessity in one State, when in another it would be "mere lawless violence." We are not without precedents in English and American history illustrating our views of this question, but it is hardly necessary to make particular reference to them. From the first year of the reign of EDWARD III., when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster, because he could have been tried by the courts of the realm, and declared "that in time of peace no man ought to be adjudged to death for treason or any other offence without being arraigned and held to answer, and that regularly when the King's Courts are open, and it is a time of peace, in judgment of law." Down to the present day martial law, as claimed in this case, has been condemned by all respectable English jurists as contrary to the fundamental laws of the land and subversive of the liberty of the subject. During the present century an instructive debate on this question occurred in Parliament, occasioned by the trial and conviction by Court-martial, at Demerara, of Rev. JOHN SMITH, a missionary to the negroes, on the alleged grounds of aiding and abetting a formidable insurrection in that colony. Those eminent statesmen, Lord BROUGHAM and Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, participated in that debate, and denounced the trial as illegal, because it did not appear that the Courts of law in Demarara could not try offences, and that "when the laws can act, every other mode of punishing supposed crimes is itself an enormous crime." So sensitive were our Revolutionary fathers on this subject, although Boston was almost in a state of siege when Gen. GAGE issued his proclamation of martial law, they spoke of it as an "attempt to supersede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use of martial law." The Virginia Assembly denounced a similar measure on the part of Gov. DUNMORE as "an assumed power, which the King himself cannot exercise, because it annuls the law of the land and introduces the most execrable of all systems—martial law." In some parts of the country during the war of 1812 our officers made arbitrary arrests, and by military tribunals tried citizens who were not in the military service. These arrests and trials, when brought to the notice of the Courts, were uniformly condemned as illegal. The cases of Smith *vs.* Shaw and McConnell *vs.* Hampton reported in 12 Johnson, are illustrations which we cite, not only for the principles they determine, but on account of the distinguished jurists concerned in the decisions, one of whom for many years occupied a seat on the bench. It is contended that Luther *vs.* Borden, decided by this Court, is an authority for the claim of martial law advanced in this case. The decision is misapprehended. That case grew out of the attempt in Rhode Island to supersede the old Colonial Government by a revolutionary proceeding. Rhode Island until that period had no other form of local Government than the charter granted by King CHARLES II., in 1863, and as that limited the right of suffrage, and did not provide for its own amendment, many citizens became dissatisfied because the Legislature would not afford the relief in their power, and without the authority of law formed a new and independent Constitution, and proceeded to assert its authority by force of arms. The old Government resisted this, and, as the rebellion was formidable, called out the militia to subdue it and passed an act declaring martial law. BORDEN, in the military service of the old Government, broke open the house of LUTHER, who supported the new, in order to arrest him. LUTHER brought suit against Borden, and the question was whether, under the constitution laws of the State, Borden was justified. This court held that a State "may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by the civil authority," and if the Legislature of Rhode Island thought the peril so great as to require the use of its military forces and the declaration of Martial Law, there was no ground on which this Court could question its authority, and as Borden acted under military orders of the charter Government, which had been recognized by the political power of the country and was upheld by the State Judiciary, he was justified in breaking into and entering Luther's house. This is the extent of the decision. There was no question in issue about the power of declaring Martial Law under the Federal Constitution, and the Court did not consider it necessary "to what extent nor under what circumstances that power may be exercised by a State."

We do not deem it important to examine further the adjudged cases, and shall therefore conclude without additional reference to authorities. To the third question, then, on which the Judges below were opposed in opinion, an answer in the negative must be returned. It is proper to say, although MILLIGAN's trial and conviction by a military commission was illegal, yet if guilty of the crimes imputed to him and his guilt had been ascertained by an established Court and impartial Jury, he deserved severe punishment. Open resistance to the measures deemed necessary to subdue a great rebellion, by those who enjoy the protection of the Government and have not the excuse even of prejudice of section to plead in their favor, is wicked; but that resistance becomes an enormous crime when it assumes the form of a secret political organization, armed to oppose the laws, and which seeks, by stealthy means, to introduce the enemies of the country into peaceful communities, there to light the torch of civil war, and thus overthrow the power of the United States. Conspiracies like these at such a juncture are extremely perilous, and those concerned in them are dangerous enemies to their country, and should receive the heaviest penalties of the law, as an example to deter others from similar criminal conduct. It is said the severities of the laws caused them, but Congress was obliged to enact severe laws to meet the crisis; and as our highest civil duty is to serve our country when in danger, the late war has proved that rigorous laws, when necessary, will be cheerfully obeyed by a patriotic people struggling to preserve the rich blessings of a free Government. The two remaining questions in this case must be answered in the affirmative. The suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not suspend the writ itself. The writ issues as a matter of course, and on the return made to it the Court decides whether the party applying is denied the right of proceeding any further with it. If the military trial of MILLIGAN was contrary to law, then he was entitled, on the facts stated in his petition, to be discharged from custody by the terms of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863. The provisions of this law having been considered in a previous part of this opinion, we will not restate the views there presented. MILLIGAN avers that he was a citizen of Indiana, not in the military or naval service, and was detained in close confinement by order of the President from the 5th day of October, 1864, until the 2d day of January, 1865, when the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, with a Grand Jury convened in session at Indianapolis, and afterward on the 27th day of the same month, adjourned without finding an indictment or presentment against him. If these averments were true—and their truth is conceded for the purpose of this case—the Court was required to liberate him on taking certain oaths prescribed by the law, and entering into recognizance for his good behavior. But it is insisted that MILLIGAN was a prisoner of war, and therefore excluded from the privilege of the statute. It is not easy to see how he can be treated as a prisoner of war when he lived in Indiana for the past twenty years, was arrested there, and had not been during the late troubles a resident of any of the States in rebellion. If in Indiana he conspired with bad men to assist the enemy, he is punishable for it in the Courts of Indiana; but when tried for the offence he cannot plead the rights of war; for he was not engaged in legal acts of hostility against the Government, and only such persons when captured are prisoners of war. If he cannot enjoy the immunities attaching to the character of a prisoner of war, how can he be subject to their pains and penalties? This case, as well as the kindred case of BOWLES and HORSEY, were disposed of at the last term, and the proper orders were entered of record. There is, therefore, no additional entry required.

Dissenting Opinion.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DECEMBER TERM, 1865.

[No. 350.]

Ex parte, in Matter of Lambdin P. Milligan, Petitioner.—On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the following opinion:

Four members of the Court, concurring with their brethren in the order heretofore made in this case, but unable to concur in some important particulars with the opinion which has just been read, think it their duty to make a separate statement of their views of the whole case. We do not doubt that the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana had jurisdiction of the petition of MILLIGAN for the writ of *habeas corpus*. Whether this Court has jurisdiction upon the certificate of division admits of more question. The construction of the act authorizing such certificates which has hitherto prevailed here, denies jurisdiction in cases where the certificate brings up the whole cause before the Court; but none of the adjudicated cases are exactly in point, and we are willing to resolve whether doubt may exist in favor of the earliest possible answers to questions involving life and liberty. We agree, therefore, that this Court may properly answer questions certified in such a case as that before us. The crimes with which MILLIGAN was charged were of the gravest character, and the petition and exhibits in the record, which must here be taken as true, admit his guilt; but whatever his desert of punishment may be, it is more important to the country and to every citizen that he should not be punished under an illegal sentence, sanctioned by this Court of last resort, than that he should be punished at all. The laws which protect the liberties of the whole people must not be violated or set aside, in order to inflict even upon the guilty, unauthorized though merited justice. The trial and sentence of MILLIGAN were by a Military Commission, convened in Indiana during the Fall of 1864. The action of the Commission had been under consideration by President LINCOLN for some time, when he himself became the victim of an abhorred conspiracy. It was approved by his successor in May, 1865, and the sentence was ordered to be carried into execution. The proceedings, therefore, had the fullest sanction of the Executive Department of the Government. This sanction requires the most respectful and the most careful consideration of this Court. The sentence which it supports must not be set aside except upon the clearest conviction that it cannot be reconciled with the Constitution and the constitutional legislation of Congress. We must inquire then what constitutional or statutory provisions have relation to this military proceeding.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1863, comprises all the legislation which seems to require consideration in this connection. The constitutionality of this act has not been questioned, and is not doubted. The first section authorized the suspension, during the rebellion, of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States by the President. The two next sections limited this authority in important respects. The second section required that lists of all persons, being citizens of States in which the administration of the laws had continued unimpaired in the Federal Courts, who were then held or might thereafter be held as prisoners of the United States under the authority of the President otherwise than as prisoners of war, should be furnished to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts. The lists transmitted to the Judges were to

Continued on Eighth Page.

EVENTS IN 1866.

Chronicle of Noteworthy Occurrences for the Year.

Miscellaneous Events at Home and Abroad.

JANUARY.

1.—New-York State Legislature assembles—89th session.

1.—Paymaster Ellis robbed of $30,000 in Kansas.

1.—Emancipation celebration at Nashville.

1.—Ohio General Assembly convenes.

2.—Funeral of Hon. Henry Winter Davis at Baltimore.

2.—A Williamsburgh saloon keeper shot at his own door by rowdies.

2.—Harnden's Express building at Philadelphia burned.

2.—Attempt to capture an Imperial gunboat on the Rio Grande by American filibusters.

3.—Massachusetts State Legislature meets.

3.—W. H. Russ, the attempted murderer of Miss Dayton, of Brooklyn, died.

3.—Steamer *Minnie* sunk in the Mississippi by collision with a monitor.

3.—Maine Legislature organized.

3.—Two children smothered in Hoboken in a burning house.

3.—Steamer *Neptune* exploded at Sandy Hook, killing two persons.

3.—Steamer *Fairfax* burned at Washington.

3.—Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Convention at Hartford.

4.—Dr. Hughes, of Bedford, Ohio, condemned for murder of Tamsen Parsons.

4.—John Hanley, of Connor's Creek, Mich., kills his sister with an axe.

4.—An insurrection breaks out in Spain under Gen. Prim.

5.—Congress reassembled after recess.

5.—H. R. Pollard indulges in a pistol scrape at Richmond.

5.—The steamer *Eleanora Carroll* burned at Louisville; value $300,000.

5.—Bagdad, Mexico, captured by a party of Texas filibusters.

6.—Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, inaugurated.

6.—Great meeting in New-York to indorse the Monroe doctrine.

6.—Adams Express safe robbed of half a million on the New-Haven Railroad.

6.—Mrs. Watts, an aged lady, murdered in her house at Germantown, by a robber.

7.—The Congress Joint Committee on reconstruction, hold their first meeting.

7.—Intensely cold weather in the Northern States.

7.—American Church Centenary in New-York.

8.—Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans celebrated at Tammany Hall.

8.—The Tennessee Legislature assembled. Also that of Minnesota.

8.—Gallant rescue of shipwrecked persons in New-York bay by pilots Seguine and Jones.

9.—Great fires at Nashville, Rutland and Chicago.

9.—A Brooklyn lady robbed by spiritualists.

9.—The Kansas Legislature organizes.

9.—The Fisk Freedmen's School at Nashville dedicated.

9.—Woman frozen to death on the emigrant ship *Neptune*, at New-York.

10.—The President reports on causes of delay of trial of Jefferson Davis.

10.—Rev. Joseph Fisher, of Louisville, murdered by an unknown assassin.

10.—J. A. Stevens, Jr., arrested for threatened violence to Mr. Cram.

10.—The Maryland Legislature convened.

10.—Morris Ellsworth, a negro, hanged at Newark for wife murder.

10.—Senator Wade visited by a supposed assassin.

10.—The Wisconsin Legislature convened.

10.—British steamship *London* foundered at sea; 250 lives lost.

11.—Enlargement of the New-York Times, weekly edition.

11.—Many wrecks on the coast about this time.

11.—A policeman shot in Brooklyn by a burglar.

11.—Grand fox-chase at Union Course, L. I.

11.—Miss Harriet Lane married to Mr. H. E. Johnstone, of Baltimore.

11.—E. P. Brooks, of the N. Y. Times, attacked in Richmond by H. R. Pollard.

11.—Gov. Stone, of Iowa, inaugurated for his second term.

12.—Trial of the Floyd Acceptances case commenced at Washington.

12.—The ice on the Mississippi breaks up, destroying several steamers at St. Louis.

12.—Marshall and Tricks hanged at Pittsburgh for murder.

12.—Homestead of Henry Clay sold to the Kentucky University.

13.—A negro's finger sent with a threatening letter to Senator Sumner.

13.—An infernal machine sent by post to Judge Field, of New-York.

14.—Attempt to burn Dr. Hall's church, at Providence, R. I.

14.—American Bible Society's fifth anniversary held at Washington.

14.—Treaty between Chili and Peru against Spain.

14.—Anniversary of the New-England Society celebrated at Delmonico's, New-York.

15.—The trial of Gonzales for the murder of Otero, in Brooklyn, commenced.

15.—Miss Bateman reappears in New-York, after her visit to Europe.

15.—Opening of the Prussian Legislature.

15.—Georgia Legislature reassembled.

16.—Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey, inaugurated.

16.—A prize-fight at Port Jervis, between Kerrigan and Phelan.

16.—Grant's warehouse, Richmond, Va., burned. Loss, $100,000.

16.—The steamer *Plymouth Rock* ashore in the Sound.

16.—American Colonization Society's 49th annual meeting, at Washington.

16.—Rev. C. W. Blunt, of Portsmouth, Va., shot in his own premises.

17.—Hosford & Chase's Mill at Lowell burned. Loss $150,000.

17.—Slavery Constitutional Amendment passed by the New-Jersey Assembly.

17.—New-York Prison Association anniversary.

17.—The Greylock Mill, at South Adams, Mass., burned. Loss $200,000.

18.—Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, relieved, and Gov. Walker recognized.

18.—Meeting in London of holders of Confederate Cotton Bonds.

19.—A Williamsburg Bank Messenger knocked down in William-street, New-York, and robbed of $20,000.

19.—Execution of Martha Grinder the Pittsburg poisoner.

19.—Trial of Pellicier for the murder of Otero, in Brooklyn, began.

19.—Great fire at Buffalo. Loss nearly $400,000.

20.—Cotton warehouse in South-street, New-York, burned. Loss $500,000.

22.—The Editors of the *National Police Gazette* tried for libel on Mr. A. T. Stewart.

22.—Bolivia, Equador, Colombia, Venezuela and Salvador join the alliance against Spain.

22.—Opening of the French Legislature; the Emperor promises to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

23.—The Constitutional Amendment passed by the New-Jersey Senate.

23.—Gen. Prim retires to Portugal and surrenders.

23.—Atlantic White Lead Works at Brooklyn burned. Loss $300,000.

24.—Battle in Bolivia; the Revolutionists defeated.

25.—Thirty-fifth anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society held at Boston.

25.—One Hundred and Seventh anniversary of the Burns Club held in New-York.

25.—Centenary of American Methodism celebrated in New-York.

25.—The Slavery Constitutional Amendment rejected by Kentucky.

26.—A bank porter robbed in New-York by a bogus policeman.

27.—Gonzales and Pellicier sentenced to be hanged.

27.—Gen. Ortega publishes a protest against the decrees of Juarez.

27.—Joseph Crele, of Portage, Wis., died, aged 141 years.

28.—Steamer *Maria* exploded on the Arkansas River; 120 persons killed.

28.—A young lady at Norwalk, Conn., exhumed by resurrectionists and recovers. She walks home, and is ultimately married to her lover.

30.—Steamer *Missouri* exploded on the Ohio; 80 persons drowned.

30.—A jeweler in New-York robbed of watches by a pretended policeman.

30.—United States Express Company's car on the Erie Railroad burned. Loss, $500,000.

31.—Reconstruction Committee's Constitutional Amendment passed the House.

31.—Grand reception by the New-York Seventh Regiment.

31.—Great Fire at Petroleum Centre. Loss, $110,000.

31.—Commissary and Quartermaster's warehouses at Fort Riley, Kansas, burned. Loss, a million.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Twenty-four buildings burned at Franklin, Penn. Loss, half a million.

1.—Gen. Brown supersedes Gen. Weitzel on the Rio Grande.

1.—Opening of the British Parliament.

2.—Civil Rights Bill passed the Senate.

2.—Steamboat *W. R. Carter* exploded on the Mississippi. Many lives lost.

3.—Bleeker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, New-York, burned, with 100 horses.

3.—North Providence (R. I.) Worsted Mill burned. Loss, $300,000.

4.—St. Charles (Ill.) Paper Mill, the largest in the West, burned. Loss, $110,000.

6.—A man driven from his house near Utica, and beaten to death with clubs.

6.—Five men killed by explosion of a boiler in Middletown, Tenn.

7.—Interview of a colored delegation with the President on the suffrage question.

7.—Fenian arms seized in New-York, but restored to Col. O'Mahony.

7.—Seven buildings destroyed at Memphis. Loss, $200,000.

7.—James E. English nominated for Democratic Governor of Connecticut, and J. G. Sinclair for Democratic Governor of New-Hampshire.

7.—Wm. Carll murdered in his saloon, No. 1 Cortlandt-street, New-York, by rowdies.

7.—Train breaks through a bridge on the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad. One passenger killed.

8.—Annual ball of the Arion Society, New-York.

8.—Meeting of the Texas State Constitutional Convention.

9.—Dr. Hughes hanged at Cleveland for murder of Tamsen Parsons.

10.—The Texas Constitutional Convention assemble at the Capitol.

11.—[illegible] Hoboken ferry-boat carried to Bedloe's Island and [illegible] seven hours.

11.—The United States Sanitary Commission holds its last anniversary at Washington.

12.—Memorial ceremonies at the National Capitol in honor of President Lincoln. Address by Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

12.—Fenian demonstration at Cooper Institute, New-York.

13.—Columbia College Semi-Annual at Wallack's Theatre.

13.—Blockade of Chili abandoned by the Spanish fleet.

14.—Connecticut Union State Convention nominates Gen. J. R. Hawley for Governor.

14.—Many ladies and gentlemen receive complimentary, and many others uncomplimentary, letters on this day.

14.—Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the New-York State Agricultural Society held at Albany.

14.—Victory Mills, Saratoga County, burned. Loss, $110,000.

14.—Ohio Legislature pass an eight-hours labor bill.

14.—Mardi-Gras celebration at New-Orleans.

14.—Liberty (Mo.) Bank robbed of $72,000 by bushwhackers. A boy murdered.

15.—Trial of speed between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*.

15.—New-York City Assembly Rooms, &c., burned. Loss, $150,000.

15.—New-York Liederkranz Ball.

16.—Zeno Burnham, a New-York mock auctioneer, sent to Sing Sing Prison.

16.—Reports of rinderpest among cattle in Pennsylvania.

17.—A United States express messenger robbed of $40,000 at St. Louis.

17.—Affray in the Tennessee House between the Speaker and a member.

17.—A woman in New-York murders her three children and attempts suicide.

17.—The writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in Ireland. One hundred arrests in Dublin in one day.

18.—Exciting ice-boat race on the Hudson.

19.—President Johnson vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

20.—Fenian Congress at Pittsburgh, Penn.

21.—Dinner to Gen. Grant at the New-York Union League Club.

22.—Celebration of Washington's birthday—one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary.

22.—Great Union meeting in New-York to indorse President Johnson.

22.—Speech by the President at Washington on reconstruction.

22.—Meeting of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

22.—Opening of the Albany bridge over the Hudson.

23.—John S. Pearson hanged for murder at Goshen.

23.—Debate in British House of Commons on the Neutrality Laws.

25.—New York Sunday-school Union jubilee.

26.—Reception to Gen. Grant at Brooklyn, by the Twenty-third Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

26.—Great fire in Philadelphia. Four firemen killed. Loss, $1,000,000.

26.—Three steamers burned at the St. Louis levee. Loss, half a million.

26.—Richmond meeting to ratify the President's policy.

28.—A constable's house at Rochester burned by an incendiary, who threw a bottle of burning fluid into his bedroom.

28.—Appointment of Sanitary Commissioners for New-York, under the new law.

MARCH.

1.—Cattle importation to Canada forbidden from abroad after this date.

1.—New-York Board of Health Law goes into operation.

2.—Shooting affray in Richmond between Mr. Hanna, of the *Examiner*, and Mr. Ogden, manager of the theatre.

2.—The *emancipados* in Cuba released from contracts by royal order.

3.—The Purim Ball in New-York.

3.—A Brooklyn watchmaker found in his store beaten insensible.

4.—Mass meeting of Fenians at Jones Wood, New-York.

4.—Steamer *Lockwood* exploded on the Mississippi. Thirty lives lost.

4.—Tremendous nitro-glycerine explosion at Sidney, New South Wales.

5.—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention nominates Heister Clymer for Governor.

5.—Cotton warehouse burned in Bridge-street, New-York. Loss, $380,000.

6.—Col. Bowers, of Gen. Grant's staff, killed by falling off a railroad train.

6.—A package of $3,727 snatched from counter of the Broadway Bank, New-York.

7.—Gen. Geary nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by Republican State Convention.

7.—An unknown man found murdered in a creek in One Hundredth-street, New-York.

7.—Call for 10,000 Canadian volunteers to resist Fenian invasion.

8.—A block at Titusville, Penn., burned; loss $100,000.

8.—Forrest's Hotel, Brooklyn, robbed and fired by burglars.

8.—A dwelling-house in Varick-street, New-York, forced by robbers.

9.—Quarantine established at most Southern ports on account of cholera.

9.—Two boys arrested for forgery of $3,300.

9.—New-Haven freight engine exploded, killing the engineer.

10.—North Carolina passes a Negro Rights Bill.

10.—Continued excitement in Canada about the Fenians.

10.—Mr. Rufus L. Lord's house in New-York robbed of $1,500,000.

11.—Great land-slide at Pittsburgh—Evers & Co.'s rolling-mill destroyed.

11.—An insane man attacks the overland stage passengers at Denver; kills one, and is then shot dead.

11.—Massacre of friendly Los Indians by citizens of Ada County, Idaho.

12.—North Carolina Legislature adjourned; Negro Testimony Bill passed.

12.—Texas State Convention declare the secession ordinance null and void.

12.—The cholera breaks out at Key West.

12.—Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill read the first time in the British House of Commons.

13.—Civil Rights Bill passed House as amended.

13.—Colorado Admission Bill rejected by the Senate.

13.—Gov. Smythe, of New-Hampshire, reëlected.

13.—Portion of Norwich University destroyed by fire.

13.—Cincinnati ferry-boat burned.

14.—Civil Rights Bill passed the United States Senate.

15.—The *San Jacinto* steamer burned in the North River, New-York.

15.—Indiana Democratic State Convention organized.

17.—St. Patrick's Day—demonstrations, parades, &c., in celebration.

17.—The reciprocity treaty with Canada expired this day.

17.—A boy in New-York fatally shoots his mother by accident.

17.—Collision between two Brooklyn ferry-boats.

18.—James Stephens arrives in Paris, having escaped from a Dublin jail.

19.—Miss Kearney, of Roxbury, shot dead at her father's door by her lover.

19.—Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, nearly destroyed by fire; 1,000 houses burned.

20.—*Habeas Corpus* Extension Bill passed House.

20.—Gen. Burnside nominated for Union Governor of Rhode Island.

20.—Strike of Iron Moulders at Troy on the apprenticeship question.

21.—Great fire in the Pennsylvania oil region. $150,000 loss.

21.—Railroad buildings at St. Johnsburgh, Vt., burned. Loss, $100,000.

21.—The house of Mr. Moore, in Madison avenue, New-York, robbed of $165,000 in bonds.

21.—The steamer *Gen. Hooker* burned off Charleston. Several lives lost.

22.—All the prisoners in Fort Totten, N. C., escaped after knocking the guard down.

23.—Pike's Opera House, at Cincinnati, burned from gas explosion. Total loss, $2,000,000.

23.—The French defeated near Mazatlan by Liberal forces.

25.—Darlington, S. C., nearly destroyed by fire.

26.—Mr. John M. Biddulph, of Bloomfield, N. J., committed suicide.

26.—Woolen factory, at Danville, Va., burned. Loss, $150,000.

26.—Chihuahua captured by the Mexican Liberals.

27.—The Civil Rights Bill vetoed by the President.

27.—Property of late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, in New-Orleans, sold for $30,000.

28.—Mr. W. B. Oddie, of New-York, accidentally shot by his friend, Mr. John La Dew.

28.—Premises of Dr. Van Eisenberg, the New-York occulist, burned. Loss $60,000.

28.—Queen Victoria writes to Mr. George Peabody, thanking him for his gifts of Lodging-houses for London Poor.

29.—Pennsylvania Legislature refuses to permit running of Sunday cars.

29.—Bill in Ohio Legislature to prohibit receiving fares from car-passengers without seats.

30.—Fast day celebrated in Connecticut.

30.—Great Union meeting at Bridgeport.

31.—25,000 barrels of oil burned at Petroleum Center.

31.—A scientific course organized at Lafayette College.

31.—Gen. Forrest attacked on his plantation by a negro with a knife and kills him with an ax.

31.—Ohio Legislature increases the rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent.

31.—Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish fleet.

APRIL.

1.—Philadelphians hoaxed by announcement of visit of President Johnson.

1.—A bloody affray between whites and colored people of Carrollton, La.

1.—Prodigious massing of troops by the German and Italian Powers about this time—the war expected to open shortly.

2.—President Johnson issues a proclamation declaring the war at an end.

2.—The Southern Methodist Convention in session at New-Orleans.

2.—Connecticut State election—Gen. Hawley elected Governor.

3.—First Freedmens Celebration in Richmond, Va.

3.—A cholera case at Mobile.

3.—Meeting of the New-York Methodist East annual Convention.

3.—The steamer *European*, at Aspinwall, exploded at her wharf by nitro-glycerine; 60 persons killed and wounded, and near a million dollars loss.

4.—Rhode Island State Election; Gen. Burnside elected Governor.

4.—United States steamer *Convoy* burned off Pensacola.

4.—Dam five miles above Milwaukee bursts, causing $200,000 damage.

4.—Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Jamaica Massacres closed.

5.—Mass Meeting of Workmen in New-York on the eight hours' system.

5.—Grand ball given by Max Maretzek at the Academy of Music, New-York.

5.—A causeless run on the Rochester, New-York banks.

5.—General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at New-Orleans.

6.—Civil Rights Bill passed in the Senate over the President's veto.

6.—North American Hotel building in Broadway, New-York, burned; $300,000 loss. Another fire in Fulton-street; loss $200,000.

7.—The Civil Rights Bill passed by the Senate over the President's veto.

7.—The President orders that discharged soldiers and sailors shall have the preference in appointment to office.

6.—United States steamer *John L. Stephens* captured by Mexican Liberals, and afterward escapes.

7.—Five steamers burned at St. Louis; loss $500,000.

7.—Steamtug *C. H. Haynes* explodes at Troy, killing five men.

7.—Gen. Grant fined in Washington for fast driving.

7.—Mr. Deering, a farmer living near Philadelphia, murdered together with his whole family, altogether seven persons.

8.—Seventy armed Fenians arrive at Portland, Me.

8.—A cholera case in Richmond, Va.

9.—Civil Rights Bill passed in House over the President's veto.

9.—Steamship *England* arrives at Halifax with 160 cholera cases on board.

9.—Testimonial presented to Mr. Hudson, managing editor of the New-York *Herald*, by the Editorial Department.

9.—The Paris guillotine used for the first time in two years.

10.—New-York *Tribune* celebration by a dinner of twenty-fifth anniversary.

11.—Strike of drivers on the Third and Sixth-avenue cars, New-York.

11.—Continued excitement in Canada about the Fenians.

12.—Memorial ceremonies in House and Senate in honor of late Senator Foot.

12.—The car-drivers' strike in New-York extends to other lines.

12.—Steamboat *Financier* burned near Remington, La. Ten lives lost.

13.—Edward W. Green, the Malden Bank murderer, hanged.

13.—A railway train near Williston, Vt., falls through a burned bridge with fatal result.

14.—Anthony Probst arrested for murder of the Deering family.

14.—Spanish blockade of Chili raised.

15.—An attempt made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by shooting.

15.—15,000 Brazilian troops cross the Parana into Paraguay.

16.—Terrible nitro-glycerine explosion in San Francisco, near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building. The Superintendent and several others killed, and property worth $200,000 destroyed.

17.—Gen. Meade left for Eastport, Me., to watch the Fenian movements.

17.—Clement C. Clay released on parole.

18.—The President serenaded by soldiers and sailors.

18.—Steamship *Virginia* arrived at New-York Quarantine from Liverpool, having lost 38 passengers by cholera.

18.—*City of Norwich* and *Gen. S. Van Vliet* collided off Huntingdon—the former burned. Ten people killed.

18.—Great Fenian demonstration at Cooper Institute, New-York.

18.—Corner-stone of a new Jewish synagogue laid in New-York for the Adas Jeshurun Congregation.

19.—Fast day in State of Michigan.

19.—The New-York car-drivers' strike ends.

19.—Freedmen's celebration at Washington.

19.—Shooting affray at New-Orleans, between Gen. Burbridge and a Shreveport cotton planter.

19.—Great fire in Geneseo, N. Y. Loss $50,000.

19.—Terrific storm in Buenos Ayres. Fifty lives lost.

20.—*Habeas Corpus* Bill passed Senate.

20.—Seizure of nitro-glycerine in New-York.

21.—Eight Hour Bill rejected by Massachusetts Legislature.

22.—Col. Hobbs, a British officer charged with participating in the Jamaica Massacres, jumped from a steamer and was drowned.

23.—Seizures of Fenian arms at Eastport, Maine.

24.—Great Freedman's Aid Meeting in London, England.

25.—Eight men refused admittance to a Circus at Crittenden, Ky., fired into it, killing an actor and wounding several others.

26.—James Glernan executed at Elizabeth, N. J., for wife murder.

26.—Fenians return from their expedition to the Canada border.

26.—Detroit, Milwaukee and Michigan Railroad Depot and Ferry-boat at Detroit, burned.

28.—English Reform Bill passed House of Commons by five majority—a virtual defeat.

29.—Cadiz, Ohio, Harrison National Bank robbed of $250,000 by burglars.

30.—New-Haven Clock Company's building burned. Loss $200,000.

30.—Two churches of colored people in Petersburgh, Va., burned by incendiaries.

30.—Cases of Trichiniasis or pork disease in Ohio.

MAY.

1.—The first case of Cholera in New-York reported.

1.—Riot at St. Louis between police and negro soldiers.

1.—Democratic State Convention at Louisville, Kentucky.

1.—Riot at Memphis between police and discharged negro soldiers, leads to a general attack upon the negro residents.

2.—Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, inaugurated.

2.—Callao bombarded by the Spanish fleet, which is beaten and much damaged.

3.—Nine persons killed on the Mississippi by the explosion of a tow-boat.

3.—President Baez, of San Domingo, deposed.

3.—A torpedo boat for submarine use sunk experimentally in Valparaiso Bay, with inventor and friends on board and failed to rise.

4.—Merchants' National Bank of Washington failed.

4.—Levy Mayhew hanged at Batavia, N. Y., for murder.

4.—East Tennessee Union Convention assembled.

4.—Freedmen's Village, on Port Royal Island, nearly destroyed by a tornado; several killed and wounded.

5.—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Troy, N. Y., burned.

5.—St. Louis Fifth-street Railroad stables burned; 140 horses and mules burned.

7.—Anthony Probst, the murderer of the Deering family makes full confession.

7.—Buildings in Water-street, Chicago, burned. Loss, $100,000.

7.—A woman shot at St. Louis by her husband while paying a fine for adultery.

7.—Large grocery at Cairo, Ill., burned. Loss, $100,000.

7.—Attempted assassination of Count Bismarck, at Berlin, by Cohen Blind.

8.—Reconstruction debate opened in the House.

8.—Prize fight at White House Landing between Collier and Bolster.

8.—New-York Mercantile Library, annual meeting.

8.—American Missionary Association Anniversary. Several other anniversaries this week.

8.—A duel with swords in New-Orleans lasting three-quarters of an hour. The clothes of both combatants severely wounded.

9.—Austrian troops intended for Mexico withheld, owing to remonstrances of Minister Motley to Count Mensdorff.

10.—Reconstruction Committee's joint resolution passed by the House.

10.—Three persons killed by explosion of a shell at Waltham Foundry.

10.—Financial panic in England caused by failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., Bankers. The Bank of England authorized to suspend its charter.

10.—James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, arrived in New-York.

11.—Suspension of Peto & Betts, the great English contractors.

11.—Ex-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston elected President of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.

11.—Garibaldi accepts command of the Italian Volunteers.

12.—Mr. J. H. Higgins, of New-York, robbed of $16,400 by highwaymen.

12.—Supposed attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.

12.—Field-Marshal Benedek issues his first order of the day to the Northern Army of Austria, in anticipation of hostilities.

13.—Destructive tornado at Lake George; Episcopal Church a wreck, &c.

14.—The body of Hon. Preston King found in the East River.

14.—Class day celebration at Princeton College.

15.—The President vetoes the Colorado Admission Bill.

15.—Zeno Burnham pardoned by Gov. Fenton.

15.—Large gathering of Fenians at Jones' Wood, New-York, to welcome James Stephens.

15.—The British Financial panic subsides.

16.—Blanchard's cotton packery in Brooklyn burned; loss about $100,000.

16.—Steamer *Memphis* sunk at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi.

16.—Paraguay invaded by the Allied Army.

17.—Bi-centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Newark, N. J., celebrated.

17.—Virginia Union State Convention met at Alexandria.

17.—The Presbyterian Old and New School General Assemblies meet at St. Louis.

17.—The President orders that Raphael Semmes, of the *Alabama*, be not permitted to hold civil or political office.

17.—Raleigh *Daily News* office burned.

17.—Great destruction of crops near Charleston, S. C., by tornado.

17.—Military Conference held by the King of Prussia.

19.—Eighty-seven cases of Fenian arms seized at Erie, Penn.

20.—Great destruction of property at Rochester, N. Y., by a tornado.

21.—New-York Academy of Music and College of Surgeons burned.

21.—New-York rowdies sentenced for long terms in New Jersey for rioting.

21.—First meeting of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

22.—A man caught by the cow-catcher of a Hudson River Railroad Train and carried ten miles before discovered, still alive.

22.—Reception to Secretary Seward at Auburn, and speech on national politics.

22.—Gen. Butler elected Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia.

23.—The President and Cabinet serenaded.

23.—Monument to Col. Vosburg, of New-York, inaugurated at Greenwood Cemetery.

23.—Scudder's piano factory, at Brooklyn, burned. Loss, $70,000.

23.—Roman Catholic Church at Skaneateles, N. Y., burned.

24.—Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, at New-York, burned; $100,000 loss.

25.—Dr. Anderson's flying ship makes an aerial voyage in New-York.

26.—Great fire in Oil City, Penn. Loss near a million dollars.

27.—American Israelite's Seventh Annual Convention in New-York.

28.—Strike of the Troy *Whig* printers and refusal of proprietors to discharge the foreman.

28.—Gen. S. C. Hamilton severely wounded by shooting, by R. A. Baker, at Fond du Lac.

29.—Lieut.-Gen. Scott died at West Point.

29.—Old Congress Hall at Saratoga burned.

29.—Rhode Island State Legislature opened.

29.—Cincinnati races take place.

30.—Annual meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

30.—Fenian arms seized in New-York by Marshal Murray.

31.—Renewed alarm of Fenian invasion of Canada.

31.—Steamer *City of Memphis* exploded on the Mississippi, killing sixty persons.

JUNE.

1.—Fenians cross the border into Canada.

1.—Funeral of Lieut.-Gen. Scott at West Point, with imposing ceremonies.

2.—Fight at Ridgeway, C. W., between Fenians and Canadian volunteers. Seizures of arms at several points on the border by the United States authorities. Seven hundred Fenians captured by United States gunboats.

3.—Gen. Meade arrives at Buffalo to prevent further Fenian doings.

3.—The Fenians begin to go home.

4.—German mass meeting in New-York to protest against closing lager-beer saloons on Sundays.

4.—Continued Fenian excitement.

4.—Bismarck issues a dispatch to Prussian representatives on the certainty and cause of war.

5.—The arrest of Fenians intending violation of the neutrality laws ordered by the President.

5.—Soldiers' State Convention of Pennsylvania assembles at Pittsburgh.

5.—First day of Paterson Spring races.

5.—Prospect of a European Conference announced in British Parliament to be at an end.

6.—The President issues a proclamation against the Fenian invasion of Canada.

6.—"President" Roberts issues a martial proclamation to the Fenians.

6.—Reformed Dutch Church of North America's annual Synod in New-York.

6.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Fair opened, the President being present.

7.—Many prominent Fenians arrested by the United States, including President Roberts.

7.—Gov. Smythe, of New-Hampshire, inaugurated.

7.—St. Mary's Academy and Convent at Somerset, Ohio, burned.

7.—A Prussian division entered Holstein, which is regarded a virtual declaration of war.

8.—The Constitutional Amendment on State representation passed the United States Senate.

8.—The Fenian invasion a failure. The invaders returning.

8.—Anthony Probst executed at Philadelphia for the murder of the Deering family.

8.—Rensburg occupied by Prussian troops. The garrison withdraws.

9.—Gen. Meade orders the Fenians to disband, and gives them free transportation home. A grand march to the rear.

10.—Union State Convention of Ohio.

10.—Two hundred houses burned at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

11.—Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn.

11.—Rebuilding of the New-York Academy of Music commenced.

12.—End of the New-York shipwrights' eight-hours' strike, after continuing over two months.

12.—The Austrian Ambassador leaves Berlin.

12.—The Princess Mary of Cambridge, sister of the Duke of Cambridge, married to Prince Teck.

12.—The British ship *Fairlight* wrecked in China; 144 persons drowned.

13.—The Constitutional Amendment on State representation passed the United States House.

13.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell assaulted by Gen. Rousseau, at Washington, owing to alleged insult in House debate.

13.—Class day exercises at Brown University.

14.—Steamer *Magnolia* burned at St. Louis. Loss $100,000.

14.—Nineteenth Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

14.—The Saxon frontier crossed by Prussian forces; also Hanover entered.

15.—Mr. Roberts, Fenian President, discharged. Prosecution abandoned.

15.—Garord's woolen mills, at Philadelphia, destoyed; $125,000 loss.

15.—Thirteen cholera cases in New-York, from May 1 to this day inclusive.

15.—The United States monitor iron-clad *Miantonomoh* arrived at Queenstown, Ireland; the first vessel of the kind that ever crossed the Atlantic.

16.—Battle at Camargo, Mexico. Mejia defeated by Escobedo.

17.—The house of a family of thieves at Sangerfield, N. Y., attacked and burned by citizens, and the family seized.

18.—The Reconstruction Committee's joint report submitted to both Houses.

18.—Closing proceedings of West Point class of 1866.

18.—Annual Convention of Rutgers College, New-Jersey.

18.—Great fire in Virginia City, Nevada; $2,000,000 loss, and 400 families homeless.

18.—Prussia and Italy formally declared war against Austria. Dresden and Leipsic occupied by the Prussians.

18.—British Ministers defeated on the Reform Bill question, 315 to 304; and next day Earl Russell announced their intended resignation.

19.—Hoboken Races; Spring Meeting.

19.—New-York University Law School Commencement.

19.—A Morgue opened at Bellevue Hospital, New-York.

19.—Ninth Annual Festival of the New-York Schutzen Corps.

19.—Chicago rolling-mills burned. Loss $200,000.

19.—The Austrian army crossed into Silesia.

20.—Prize-fight at Poe's Creek Landing, Va., between Sam. Collier, of Baltimore, and Barney Aaron, of New-York; latter defeated.

20.—Western Unitarian Churches, Annual Conference at Buffalo, N. Y.

20.—Republican State Convention of Vermont, at Montpelier. Hon. Paul Dillingham nominated for Congress.

20.—Jersey City Yacht Club regatta.

20.—Hoboken Ferry accommodations denounced by Morris and Essex Railroad stockholders.

21.—New-York University Annual Commencement.

21.—Maine Union State Convention nominates Gen. Chamberlain for Governor.

21.—Great fire in St. Joseph, Mo., in Market-square. Loss $350,000.

21.—Meeting at Stamford, Conn., of the Hoyt family; 500 members present.

21.—Battle of Estero Bellacorin, Paraguay.

22.—The President disapproves the Reconstruction Committee's joint resolution.

22.—Bowdoinham Bank, Maine, robbed of $75,000 by burglars.

22.—Class day at Harvard College.

23.—The Italian army crossed the Mincio.

24.—Fenian mass meeting at Jones Wood, New-York.

24.—Trinity College, Hartford, Commencement.

24.—Battle of Custozza, between the Italian and Austrian armies.

25.—Call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia on Aug. 14 issued.

25.—Resignation of the British Ministry.

26.—Columbia College, 112th Commencement.

26.—Princeton College, N. J., Commencement.

26.—Schenectady Iron Works at Albany burned; $300,000 loss.

27.—Vassar Female College Commencement.

27.—Battle of Skalitz, in Bohemia, between the Austrian and Prussian armies.

28.—New-Jersey Editorial Convention at Belvidere.

28.—Conservative Republican State Convention of Iowa.

29.—Democratic State Convention of Vermont. C. A. Davenport nominated for Governor.

29.—Commencement day at the University of Virginia.

29.—The Hanoverian army, being surrounded by the Prussians, surrenders.

30.—New-York championship boat race off Elysian Fields. Mutuals, of Albany, and Atalantas, of New-York—the latter winners.

30.—Mosquera, the new President of the Republic of Bogota, installed.

JULY.

1.—Senator Lane shot himself at Leavenworth; the wound ultimately fatal.

1.—A fire at Dayton, Nevada, destroys $125,000 worth of property.

1.—Attempt to assassinate Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, in his garden at Madison.

2.—A discharged Federal soldier attacked in his house near Galveston, his fingers and toes hacked off and he then flung on a fire and burned to death.

3.—A serious revolt at Puerto Principe, Cuba—fighting with the Spanish troops.

3.—Great battle at Sadowa; the Austrians defeated with very great loss.

4.—Celebration of the National Anniversary.

4.—Tremendous fire at Portland, Me., sweeping completely through the city. Ten thousand people rendered houseless; $15,000,000 loss.

4.—Rogers' machine works at Utica burned; loss $100,000.

4.—M. Buislay jumped from his balloon sixty feet into the North River and swam ashore, fearing wreck of the balloon.

4.—Odd Fellows' Hall at New-Orleans burned; loss $300,000.

4.—Buildings at Cherry Valley, N. Y., burned; $100,000.

5.—New-Haven Steam Coal Sheds on Peck-slip, New-York, and the steamer *Baltimore*, burned; loss $350,000.

5.—Corner stone of Memorial Church of Washington Irving laid at Tarrytown.

5.—The Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria, married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg.

6.—Charles Houghtalin, killed by falling from a scaffold while painting front of New-York Times building.

6.—Col. J. L. Frazer, fatally shot in his saloon, Fulton-street, New-York, by James Mullaly.

6.—The shore end at Valentia of the Atlantic Cable successfully laid.

6.—Earl Derby forms a new Ministry, with Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, &c.

7.—The Prussian and Italian armies refuse an armistice to Austria.

7.—Maximilian offers naturalization to foreigners emigrating to Mexico.

8.—Weaver's rope walk at Philadelphia burned—$150,000.

8.—Very numerous deaths in New-York from sun-stroke about this time.

8.—The new abattoir at Communipaw destroyed by a tornado.

9.—Rochester University Commencement.

10.—Sculling match off Sing Sing, between John McKiel, of Cold Spring, and Joshua Ward, of Cornwall—the former victorious.

10.—Laying of the Atlantic Cable commenced anew.

11.—Hobart College, Geneva, New-York, Commencement.

12.—Postmaster-General Denison resigned.

12.—Tacony Print Works at Philadelphia burned. Estimated loss two millions.

12.—Amherst College forty-fifth annual Commencement.

12.—Duel at Memphis between Messrs. Greenleaf and Taibor; latter killed at first fire.

13.—The thermometer reached 101° Fahrenheit in New-York.

14.—Twenty deaths from cholera in New-York and Brooklyn for the week.

14.—Frightful number of deaths from sun-stroke in New-York and elsewhere.

15.—Frankfort occupied by the Prussian troops.

15.—Austrian defeat at Olmutz.

[illegible]—Arrest [illegible] of a large number of conspirators for [illegible].

16.—The Freedmen's Bureau Bill vetoed by the President.

16.—Anti-rent disturbances in Albany County, N. Y.; a force of militia called out.

17.—Dartmouth College Commencement.

17.—Wesleyan University Commencement.

17.—Princess Carlotta arrives at Havana on her way to Europe.

18.—Harvard College annual Commencement.

18.—Desperate fighting in Paraguay on the 16th and this day; heavy losses on both sides.

19.—Fenton's cotton-seed oil factory in New-York burned. Loss, $100,000.

19.—Very numerous cases of sun-stroke to-day in various towns.

19.—Hamilton College Commencement.

20.—Arrival at Panama of the first steamer from New-Zealand.

20.—Cholera suddenly breaks out in London.

20.—Battle between the Italian and Austrian fleets off Lissa. The *Re de Italia* sunk, and the *Palestro* burned.

20.—The Mexican Imperial Ministry changed by Maximilian.

21.—Cholera record, New-York: 11 deaths in past week.

21.—Battle of Bezzicca, between the Austrians and Italians.

22.—Armistice between Austria and Prussia concluded.

22.—Union College, New-York, Commencement.

23.—Col. Ripley shot dead by guerrillas at his house in Emanual County, Ga.

23.—Joint resolution readmitting Tennessee to Congress passed by both Houses.

23.—Yale College Commencement week begins.

24.—Saratoga races, the first day of.

25.—Lieut. Hamilton, of Owensboro', Ind., taken from his bed by rebels, killed and thrown into the Ohio.

25.—A truce of eight days between the Austrian and Italian armies.

25.—Lieut.-Gen. Grant nominated General, and Vice-Admiral Farragut Admiral.

25.—Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, Commencement.

25.—Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, at Perryville, destroyed by tornado.

26.—The armistice between Austria and Prussia and Italy prolonged for four weeks from Aug. 2, and preliminaries of peace signed.

27.—Hostilities suspended between Austria and Prussia with a view to peace negotiations.

27.—Secretary of the Interior Harlan resigned. The President nominates Hon. O. H. Brownson as his successor.

27.—Cholera fatal to 26 persons in Yale and Harvard Colleges.

27.—Regatta at Worcester.

27.—The new great organ at Plymouth Church opened.

28.—Forty-eight deaths from cholera in New-York during last week.

28.—*Great Eastern* arrives at Heart's Content with Atlantic Cable. Telegraphic communication opened with Ireland. Queen Victoria telegraphs congratulating President Johnson on the occasion.

29.—Capt. Clark's yacht *Alice*, 28 tons, arrived at Isle of Wight from Nahant.

29.—A fire at Rome, N. Y., destroys the Willett House and other buildings. Loss $150,000.

30.—A great reform demonstration in London and some disturbance.

30.—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable opened for public use. The President replies to Queen Victoria.

30.—Very serious riot at New-Orleans on the reassembling of the State Convention of 1864—Many negroes and whites killed.

30.—Andover Theological Seminary Commencement; also that of Vermont University.

30.—Steamer *City of Buffalo*, grain elevator, &c., burned at Buffalo. Loss over $400,000.

30.—The yacht *Alice* arrived at Cowes.

31.—Cholera rapidly increasing in New-York and Brooklyn.

31.—Dreadful sufferings by famine in India about this date.

AUGUST.

1.—Gen. Sherman receives his commission as Lieutenant-General from the President in person.

1.—A woman shot by drunken soldiers at Fort Schuyler.

1.—Sailors' National Home at Quincy, Mass., destroyed.

1.—A Convention of Roberts-Sweeny Fenians held at Indianapolis.

2.—Preliminaries agreed upon for a Peace Conference by Austria, Prussia and Italy.

3.—Miss Busch, a young St. Louis lady, poisons herself by advice of her lover, Fazel.

4.—Cholera Report; 239 deaths in New-York and 68 in Brooklyn for the week past.

4.—Iron roof of the Central Railroad new freight-house at Detroit falls, injuring many persons.

5.—Monterey, Saltillo and Tampico occupied by the Mexican Liberals.

6.—Steamer *General Lytle* exploded near Bethlehem, Ind.; 15 persons killed.

6.—Several females attempt to escape from Memphis Jail by digging under the wall; they are discovered and driven back by a fire-engine.

6.—Turkish army of observation on the Danube removed.

6.—The Christians of Candia revolt against the Turkish authorities.

6.—Middlebury College, Vermont, Commencement.

7.—National Academy of Science anniversary at Northampton, Mass.

7.—The Columbian Hotel at Saratoga burned; total loss about $885,000.

7.—Meeting of the Prussian Chambers.

7.—Champion prize-fight in England between Mace and Goss—the former the victor.

7.—The Italian ram *Affondatore* sunk in the port of Avenona by a storm.

8.—Emma, Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrives on a visit to New-York.

8.—Six blockade-runners seized at Liverpool on behalf of the United States.

8.—Thirty-seventh anniversary of American Institute of Instruction at Burlington, Vt.

8.—Illinois Republican State Convention nominates Gen. Logan for Governor.

9.—New-York Union State Convention at Saratoga to elect delegates to Philadelphia National Convention.

9.—Supposed attempt to blow up the English Houses of Parliament discovered.

9.—Cholera and diarrhœa killed 1,408 persons in London during the past week.

9.—The French Government demand the restoration of the frontier as before 1814.

9.—The Princess Carlotta arrives at Paris from Mexico.

10.—A girl horribly murdered in a Philadelphia house of ill fame by her paramour.

10.—New-York Police arrest every pickpocket found in cars or crowds and photograph them.

10.—Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, inaugurated.

10.—British Parliamentary session closed.

10.—The Cretan Christians appeal for aid to the Hellenes of all countries.

11.—Centenary Celebration of the founding of St. Louis.

11.—Grand reception at St. Petersburgh of the officers of the United States fleet.

11.—New-York week's cholera report, 250 deaths; Brooklyn, 113.

11.—The Prince of Wales reviews 30,000 volunteers in Yorkshire, Eng.

11.—Further desperate fighting in Paraguay.

12.—Communication between New-York and Europe complete, by Atlantic Cable.

12.—Building at North Adams, Mass., used by police for storing contraband spirits blown up.

12.—An incendiary fire at Bridgewater, Va., burns railway car-house, &c.

12.—The Government of Caravajal, at Matamoras, overthrown.

13.—Queen Emma presented to President Johnson.

13.—Texas Provisional Government turned over to Gov. Throckmorton and the Government elect.

14.—The National Union Convention of all the States meets at Philadelphia.

15.—Buffalo Horse Fair Races.

15.—The Prussian Ambassador informs the Emperor Napoleon that his demand for the Rhine frontier is inadmissable.

15.—The *Red, White and Blue*, from New-York, 2½ tons, arrives off Hastings, Eng., from New-York.

15.—Great Fenian pic-nic of 20,000 persons at Chicago.

15.—The first bale of the new cotton crop sold at Mobile.

15.—The Emperor's *fete* at Paris. A great number of persons killed and wounded by panic in a crowd.

16.—The Philadelphia Union National Convention adopts an address to the people of the United States, after which the Convention adjourned.

16.—The Emperor Napoleon recedes from his demand for the Rhine frontier.

16.—Hegeman's drug-store, on Broadway, New-York, burned. $75,000 loss.

17.—President Johnson proclaims that Maximilian's blockade of Mexican ports is null and void.

17.—Barney Friery hanged for the murder of Harry Lazarus.

17.—Wilson's crackery in Fulton-street, New-York, burned. $50,000.

17.—Albert Starkweather hanged at Hartford for murder of his mother and sister.

17.—The Turks commence hostilities against the Candiotes.

18.—The Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention wait upon the President with a copy of the proceedings.

18.—Peace Congress in session at Prague.

18.—New-York cholera report for week, 145 deaths; Brooklyn, 95.

19.—Great fire at Long Dock, Jersey City, caused by petroleum. The docks burned, also 14 vessels, 30 cars, 15,000 barrels petroleum, &c. Loss over $2,000,000. Several lives lost.

19.—Call issued for a Soldiers and Sailor's Convention at Cleveland, Sept. 17.

19.—The United States naval officers at St. Petersburg entertained by the Emperor of Russia.

20.—The President declares the national authority restored in all the rebellious States.

20.—National Labor Congress in Baltimore.

21.—At St. Louis 648 persons died of cholera in the past week.

21.—New-York State Convention of Sunday-school Teachers at Utica.

22.—Cleveland Races commence.

22.—West Virginia National Union State Convention nominates Col. B. Smith for Governor.

22.—King Victor Emmanuel proclaims amnesty to political offenders, including Mazzini.

23.—Peace definitely concluded between Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria. Venetia ceded to Italy.

23.—Great Methodist camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

25.—Total cholera deaths in New-York to this date 835; in Kings County, 456; week's record 20 deaths in New-York.

26.—Desperate mutiny at Sing Sing Prison; one convict killed and five wounded.

27.—Great Reform Meeting at Birmingham England.

27.—The Philadelphia Convention indorsed by Mass Meeting at Boston.

27.—Peace ratified by the King of Prussia.

27.—An insurrection in Circassia crushed by the Russian forces.

28.—The President, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, left Washington on his journey to Chicago, and was brilliantly received at Philadelphia.

28.—Corner-stone of the New-York Museum laid.

[illegible]—The President and his party are publicly received in New-York, with great popular demonstrations.

29.—Frederick Hall, aged 7, of Auburndale, Mass., rescued from drowning by his brother William, aged 11, who shouted "hold your breath Freddy," each time the latter rose to the surface.

30.—The President visits West Point, and arrives at Albany.

30.—The ratification of peace in Germany and Italy fully completed.

31.—Mr. Briggs, paying teller of the New-York Nassau Bank, arrested for embezzling $100,000.

31.—American and British naval Commanders at China destroy 22 Chinese pirate junks, carrying 70 guns, besides killing and capturing many of the pirates.

SEPTEMBER.

2.—The Atlantic Cable of last year picked up and recovered.

2.—Fire and explosion at Watertown Arsenal. Loss $150,000.

2.—The President's party at Niagara Falls.

2.—A battle at Coruza in Paraguay.

3.—The Radical National Convention meets at Philadelphia, delegates of loyal Southerners being present.

3.—Meeting of the National Union Committee at New-York.

3.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Union mass meeting in New-York.

3.—Grand 12 days billiard tournament commenced in New-York.

3.—M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigns Foreign Ministry of France, and is succeeded by M. de Moustier.

4.—Vermont State election. Hon. Paul Dillingham, Governor.

4.—New-England and Vermont State Agricultural Fair opened at Brattleboro.

4.—George Trussell, a Chicago gambler, shot dead by "Mollie Trussell," his mistress.

4.—Michigan National Union State Convention; Gen. A. S. Williams for Governor.

5.—New-York Union State Convention at Syracuse; Gov. Fenton renominated.

5.—The President's party arrive at Chicago.

5.—A train off the New-York Central track, near Rochester; five people killed and many others wounded.

5.—Dick Hempstead, a noted guerrilla and murderer, burned to death before a slow fire by Arkansas Regulators.

5.—Orr Brothers' store at Nashville burned. Loss, $100,000.

5.—Brown University Commencement.

5.—Michigan Democratic State Convention; Gen. A. S. Williams for Governor.

6.—Philadelphia Press Club give a grand banquet to members of the Press of other cities, called together by the Convention.

6.—Union Worsted Works at Smithfield, R. I., burned. Loss $140,000.

6.—Inauguration of the monument to Stephen A. Douglass at Chicago by the President.

6.—Duel at Little Rock, between Postmaster Coggswell, Wayne, and J. T. Wright, of the Wayne *Gazette*. Cause, jealousy; weapons, swords; result, both bleed till they faint.

7.—Ship *Charles A. Farwell* burned and sunk at her pier in New-York.

7.—The President arrives at Springfield, Ill.

7.—Twenty houses burned at Sing Sing. $200,000. Fifty families houseless.

7.—A young lady stabbed dangerously while asleep in her father's parlor, at Augusta, Ga., by an unknown person.

7.—The Town of Brenham, Texas, set on fire by incendiaries.

8.—The President arrives at St. Louis.

10.—Maine annual State election; Gen. Chamberlain elected Governor.

10.—The President at Indianapolis. Disturbances take place. A man shot dead and others wounded.

10.—Special session of the New-Jersey Legislature for action on the Constitutional Amendment.

11.—The Constitutional Amendment passed by New-Jersey.

11.—New-York State Democratic Convention at Albany; Mayor Hoffman for Governor.

11.—New-York State Agricultural Fair opens at Saratoga.

11.—Hoboken Fall Races. First day.

12.—Twelve men killed by a boiler explosion at Bork's saw mill, at Albany.

12.—The English St. Leger race won by the favorite, *Lord Lyon*.

13.—Massachusetts Republican State Convention meets at Boston.

13.—Four Union men at Belleville, Ark., agree to fight with four rebels, with rifles, at 100 yards. Three were killed and the rest wounded.

14.—A bridge at Johnstown, Penn., crowded with spectators of the President's reception, breaks down, 13 killed and many injured.

14.—The Fenian Organization in Springfield, voted to disband.

15.—The Presidential party arrives back at Washington.

15.—Secretary Seward taken dangerously ill.

15.—A man at Chicago being accused of theft, called on God to strike him dead if his denial was untrue, and instantly fell dead.

15.—At Memphis 107 out of 174 deaths for the week were from cholera.

16.—Fatal collision between the Jersey City ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* and steamer *George Washington*.

16.—Fifty buildings destroyed at Newbern, N. C., by an incendiary. Loss approaching half a million.

16.—More troops sent to Candia by the Turkish Government.

16.—The wedding guests of A. Johnson, of Chicago, assembled, but the bridegroom failed to appear and was supposed murdered.

16.—Louis Napoleon defines his position toward the rest of Europe.

17.—Great Union Rally in Union-square, New-York.

17.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention meets at Cleveland to indorse President Johnson's policy.

17.—Execution of the attempted assassin of the Emperor of Russia.

18.—The Austrian exile patriot, Francis Pulszky, permitted to reside in Hungary.

18.—Great battle between the Turks and the Cretans.

18.—Anti-Rent troubles renewed in Albany County, New-York.

19.—Seven persons killed by collision on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

20.—Springfield Boat Regatta.

20.—Debut of Mme. Ristori, the French Tragedienne, at the French Theatre, New-York.

21.—The Prussian army make a triumphal entry of Berlin.

21.—Peace concluded between Saxony and Prussia.

21.—National Union State Convention of Texas, James L. McDowell nominated for Governor.

21.—Great battle in Candia between the Candiotes and the Turco-Egyptian troops.

21.—Oregon House passes the Constitutional Amendment.

21.—Colorado Agricultural State Fair.

22.—Secretary Seward sufficiently recovered to call upon the President.

22.—Arrest of several suspected Fenians in Liverpool, England.

22.—Duke Albrecht made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

22.—Mr. Elwell attacked and severely stabbed at East Cambridge by a man who mistook him for another person, but who apologized profusely for his little mistake.

22.—Panic at the McVicar Theatre in Chicago by ignition of some scenery.

23.—Mr. Peter Funari, a New-York sculptor, shot dead by Urania, his employe, who kills himself.

23.—Five persons burned to death in a tenement-house fire, Thirteenth-street, New-York.

24.—Great Reform meeting at Manchester, England.

24.—Liberal successes in Mexico announced as having taken place during late weeks.

25.—Convention at Pittsburgh of Soldiers and Sailors of the Union.

25.—The messenger of Broadway Bank, New-York, robbed of $24 000 by a snatch-thief who is immediately caught and the money recovered.

25.—Inauguration of the Jerome Park Race course at Fordham, N. Y.

25.—American Board of Foreign Missions Annual Convention at Pittsfield, Mass.

26.—Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York.

26.—Joseph Gorman shot by Celeste Carhart, keeper of a house of bad repute in Brooklyn.

26.—National Life Insurance Convention meet at Hartford.

27.—The Princess Carlotta visits the Pope.

29.—Messrs. Glass and Canning, Prof. Thompson and Capt. Anderson, Knighted; Messrs. Gooch and Sampson created Baronets, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field thanked by Queen Victoria for their successful establishment of the Atlantic Cable.

30.—Terrible storm in the Bahamas; nearly half of the town of Nassau destroyed.

30.—Eight hundred houses blown down at Turks' Island.

OCTOBER.

1.—Adjourned race meeting at Jerome Park.

1.—New-York Evening High School inaugurated; the first of the kind.

1.—Robert T. Walker, a well-known horse-trainer, found murdered on Centreville, Long Island, Race Course.

1.—A woman at New-Orleans shot dead by a toy cannon into which her little son had put some small missile.

1.—Gen. Olarte, President of Panama, inaugurated.

2.—Reception of Southern loyalists at Chicago.

2.—Cortinas declares war against Canales.

3.—Massachusetts National Union State Convention nominates T. H. Sweetzer for Governor.

3.—Seventeenth Annual Convention of the American Bible Union.

3.—Thirty-first anniversary of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in New-York.

3.—The *Santiago de Cuba* returns disabled to New-York, having narrowly escaped total loss.

3.—The New-York and New-Orleans steamship *Evening Star* (New-York Mail Steamship Company) foundered at sea; only seventeen persons out of 270 saved.

3.—The British Social Science Association commences its annual session at Manchester, England.

3.—Formal annexation of Hanover to Prussia.

5.—The Cretan insurrection spreading rapidly.

5.—Yarmouthport, Mass., First National Bank robbed of $75,000 by the Cashier's son.

6.—Great fire in New-York; St. Patrick's Cathedral burned; also Vogt & Co.'s premises, on Broadway, &c.; total loss over half a million.

6.—Amateur regatta at Yonkers between Columbia, Gulick and Atalanta Clubs' boats.

8.—Reception at St. Louis to Southern Loyalists.

8.—Great Reform demonstration at Leeds, England.

9.—Pennsylvania State Election; Gen. Geary elected Governor.

9.—Indiana State election.

9.—Paterson Races, Fall meeting.

9.—John Hipwell, a Williamsburg Policeman shot dead in the night while on duty by an unknown person.

9.—Ohio State Election.

9.—Iowa State Election.

9.—Arlington Woolen Mills, Lawrence, Mass., burned; loss, $150,000.

9.—Great fire at Wiscassett, Maine: loss, $200,000.

9.—American Social Science Association, annual convention at New-Haven.

11.—The new Monadnock House, at Troy, N. H., burned.

12.—Gonzales and Pellicier hanged in Brooklyn for the murder of Señor Otero, a year ago.

12.—The Princess Carlotta, of Mexico, attacked by mental aberration.

12.—Louisville Theatre burned; loss, $70,000.

14.—Tremendous fire at Quebec, 2,500 houses burned, 18,000 persons rendered houseless, and $3,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Six persons burned to death.

15.—Mass Meeting in New-York to ratify the Syracuse Republican nominations.

16.—Gov. Swann petitioned to remove the Baltimore Police Commissioners for official political misconduct.

16.—Hoboken Fall Races commenced.

16.—Great fire in West-street, New-York, a cotton factory and ship chandlery burned.

16.—Gen. Sweeney withdraws from the Fenian organization.

16.—Great Reform Meeting at Glasgow, Scotland.

17.—Three buildings destroyed and seventeen persons killed by a boiler explosion at St. Louis.

17.—Annual Synod of New-York and New-Jersey Presbyterians at New-York.

17.—A New-York Express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad falls down a forty-feet embankment near Union, Penn., forty people very seriously hurt.

18.—Murderous fight between Citizens and Indians at Hardysville, Cal., fifty Indians killed.

19.—Frank Ferrero hanged in New-York for murdering his wife.

19.—Austria finally surrendered her control over Venetia this day.

20.—Yale College Fall boat races.

22.—Great battle at Curuguaty, in Paraguay. The Allies attack the forts and are repulsed with loss of 5,000 men.

22.—Gov. Swann issues a proclamation warning political combinations in Baltimore. The Commissioners appear before him by counsel.

23.—Field Marshal Benedek placed on the retired list of the Austrian army.

23.—Indians in Colorado commence hostilities, steal stock, attack trains, &c.

23.—Nearly a million dollars' worth of property destroyed at Nashville.

24.—American Freedmen's Union Commission anniversary in New-York.

24.—Trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie, Canada, commenced at Toronto.

24.—Cotton Mills at Manchester, England, commence working on short time.

25.—The American ship *Gen. Sherman* got ashore at Corea, about this time, and the natives murdered forty of the crew.

25.—Col. Lynch, the Fenian, sentenced in Canada to be hanged.

25.—The Peabody Institute at Baltimore opened.

25.—Dedication of the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

25.—Presentation of medals by the City of Brooklyn to Brooklyn Veteran Volunteers.

25.—Academy at Ballston, New-York, burned by an incendiary.

26.—Considerable excitement in English theological circles on the subject of Ritualism.

26.—A French Commission formed to prepare a plan for reorganizing the French army.

26.—The death of the Tycoon of Japan confirmed.

27.—Rev. John McMahon, Fenian, sentenced to be hanged; also, several others about this time.

27.—Attempt to shoot the Emperor of Austria as he left the theatre at Prague.

27.—Closing gala day at the New-York Central Park.

28.—Fenian mass meeting at Jones' Wood, New-York, addressed by James Stephens.

29.—An incendiary fire at New-London, destroys 13 houses.

29.—A battle fought between the Turks and Candiotes at Orassa. Great loss on both sides.

30.—Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

30.—Democratic mass meeting at Cooper Institute, New-York.

31.—The arguments in the Baltimore Police Commissioners' case concluded.

31.—Corner-stone of new Jewish Temple Emanuel laid in New-York.

NOVEMBER.

1.—A Convention, signed July 30, by which Maximilian agrees to pay half the Mexican customs receipts to pay the liabilities to France goes into operation.

1.—Gov. Swann removes the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

1.—Sanford Conover arrested by United States Marshal Murray, for alleged perjury in the Lincoln assassination trial.

1.—Great Union mass meeting at Jamestown, New-York, Gov. Fenton's home.

1.—Pagan's clothing store at New-Orleans, burned. Loss $300,000.

1.—France declares war against Corea.

2.—New Baltimore Commissioners sworn in.

2.—Rev. George T. Williams, of Suffolk, Va., arrested in New-York, charged with picking a lady's pocket.

2.—Great Reform meeting in Dublin addressed by Mr. Bright.

3.—Judge Bond issues warrant for Messrs. Valiant and Young, the new Baltimore Commissioners, who are arrested.

3.—Rev. D. F. Lumsden, tried for Fenian raid, discharged.

3.—Three brothers suffocated in their bedroom, in New-York, by gas from a defective chimney.

3.—Gen. Butler addresses a Republican mass meeting at City Hall Park, New-York; rough talk on both sides.

3.—Granite stores in Boston burned. Loss half a million.

3.—Gen. Ortega and suite arrested at Brazos.

3. Oajaca captured by Gen. Diaz.

4.—Baron von Beust appointed Austrian Foreign Military Minister vice Count Mensdorf, relieved.

4.—Gen. Grant in Baltimore; great excitement and trouble feared.

4.—The Pope issues an Allocution on the affairs of Italy and Europe.

5.—Writ of *Habeas Corpus* served on Keeper of the Baltimore Jail. Seizures of secret deposits of arms.

5.—A fossil mastodon skeleton discovered at Cohoes, N. Y.

5.—Moosic Powder Mills at Randville, Penn., blown up.

6.—State Elections to-day in New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada and New-York, (Gov. Fenton reëlected.)

6.—Irwin & Sloan's Grain Elevator at Owego burned; loss $370,000.

7.—The King of Italy entered Venice with great [illegible].

7.—[illegible] rumors of Maximilian's intention to leave Mexico, but no certainty on the matter.

[illegible]—[illegible] meeting at Jerome Park Course, for gentlemen riders only.

8.—The *Great Republic*, first of new San Francisco and China line, launched at New-York.

9.—The Georgia Legislature rejects the Constitutional Amendment.

9.—The Czarewitch of Russia and the Princess Dagmar of Denmark.

9.—Reported insurrection at Barcelona in Spain.

12.—The [illegible] of Madame Jumel case settled by verdict for [illegible]; by agreement.

12.—[illegible] *Knickerbocker*, of New-York, blown to fragments.

12.—Steamer *Henry Von Phul*, with 3,800 bales of cotton, burned near Donaldsonville. One passenger burned and several drowned.

12.—Mazatlan and Durango evacuated by the French.

13.—Judge Bartol decides the Baltimore Commissioners' case, sustaining Gov. Swann.

13.—Baltimore Horse Fair races.

13.—Five persons killed and fifty wounded by a train off track of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

13.—Meteoric showers seen in New-York; also great display seen in England.

13.—First meeting in New-York of a State Senate Committee on condition of New-York wharves and piers.

14.—Society of the Army of Tennessee organized at Cincinnati.

14.—Baptist Union Association; thirty-first annual meeting at Baltimore.

14.—New-Jersey State Sabbath School; ninth annual session at Newark.

14.—The Belgian Chambers opened by the King.

15.—The Old Police Commissioners surrender their books, &c., to the new ones, and "the Baltimore trouble" is practically over.

15.—Inspector Daniel Carpenter of the New-York Police died suddenly at the house of Capt. Lord.

15.—National Wool Growers' Convention at Cleveland meets and resolves in favor of a higher tariff on foreign wool.

15.—Grand banquet to Cyrus W. Field at the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

15.—Great Reform Demonstration at Glasgow, Scotland.

16.—Saxony Chambers opened by the King.

17.—Fenian Trials in Canada temporarily closed.

17.—New-York Street Commissioner Cornell resigned.

18.—A fire in Lake and South streets Chicago, destroys eight stores; loss $450,000.

18.—Petersburgh (Va.) Theatre burned.

18.—John Surratt, the alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, discovered at Rome.

19.—Great loss of life and destruction of property by floods in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England.

19.—The Charleston *Mercury* revived, after suspension since February 1865.

19.—Great excitement in Brooklyn on discovery of vast whisky frauds; arrests, seizures, &c.

19.—Departure of the Delegates from Canada to England on the Confederation Scheme.

20.—Large numbers of Fenians said to be arriving in Ireland.

20.—Grand Masonic Celebration at Baltimore; President Johnson, wearing his Masonic regalia, lays the corner stone of a new Temple.

20.—Opening of the New-Orleans State Fair.

20.—Sixty-second Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society.

20.—National Convention at Indianapolis of the Grand Army of the Republic.

20.—Equal Women's Rights' Convention meets at Albany.

20.—Great Reform Meeting at Manchester, England.

21.—Boston merchants swindled out of $175,000 worth of goods by Barstow, Edson & Co., a bogus firm.

21.—National Life Insurance Convention, adjourned from Hartford, Sept. 26, held in New-York; resolution to form a Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States.

21.—Second annual parade of the New-York Fire Department.

21.—The Hungarian Diet met this day.

21.—Scheringer's Melodeon Factory at New-Haven burned.

22.—A Fast appointed in State of Georgia by the Legislature.

22.—Large quantity of Fenian arms seized at Liverpool.

22.—Raphael Semmes, of the *Alabama*, appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Louisiana State Seminary, at Alexandria.

23.—In a gas-burning case at Boston, it is shown that 21 candle gas can be afforded at $1 50 per 1,000 feet; the price was $3 25.

23.—Many arrests of Fenians continue in Ireland.

23.—The Lake Superior steamer, *Lac La Belle*.

sunk on the St. Clair River, by collision with the *Milwaukee*.

23.—Gen. Sedgwick had crossed the Rio Grande and demanded the surrender of Matamoras.

24.—The Chicago Lake Tunnel was completed this day.

26.—Matamoras captured by Gen. Sedgwick, with United States forces.

26.—Anniversary of Evacuation of New-York in 1783 celebrated.

26.—New bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, formally opened.

26.—The Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Idaho* caught fire and was totally destroyed. Many of the passengers were forced to jump into the river to avoid the fire, there being no means of saving life available on board.

27.—The rumors of intended Fenian risings in Ireland grow more and more portentious.

29.—Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the usual manner.

29.—Slight fire at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, by a gas explosion.

30.—Attempt to poison a whole family at Berlin, Conn.

DECEMBER.

1.—A Convent in Candia blown up by the insurgents; 2,000 Turks killed.

1.—Archduke Maximilian issues a proclamation declaring his intention to remain in Mexico, and inviting a national Congress.

2.—Council Bluffs jail burned, also one prisoner.

3.—Convention of Tennessee Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

3.—Dr. William Massey, of New-York, killed by unknown rowdies.

3.—Great Procession of Trades in London, in favor of the Reform Movement.

4.—Attempt to fire the Sweetsburgh C. E. Jail, where Fenians are confined.

4.—Steamship *Suwanee* wrecked off Frying-Pan Shoals.

4.—Three men rescued from drowning in a gale at Newport, R. I., by Miss Ida Lewis, with a boat.

5.—Prof. S. G. Brown elected President of Hamilton College.

5.—A warehouse burned in Newark by spontaneous combustion of rags.

5.—Boiler explosion on steamer *Kelso* of Baltimore. Five killed.

6.—Violent tornado and loss of life in Texas.

6.—Grand Masonic fair inaugurated in New-York.

6.—The last brick of the Chicago Tunnel laid, with appropriate ceremonies.

6.—Charles Cady arrested for robbing Riker & Co. of $100,000 in New-York.

6.—Gas explosion at Cleveland. One man killed.

6.—Fight between soldiers and Sioux Indians near Fort Kearney. Two officers killed.

7.—Condemned Fenians in Canada respited till March 13.

7.—Alabama Legislature rejects the Constitutional Amendment.

7.—The New-Orleans Theatre destroyed by fire.

7.—[illegible] Co. Bolt factory at New-Haven burned. Loss $200,000.

9.—Dr. Chapin's new church in New-York opened; its name Church of the Divine Paternity.

9.—Mr. C. Bosson, a Boston journalist died suddenly in a New-York dining-saloon.

10.—Nine persons suffocated in a burning house, Division-street, New-York—Incendiary.

10.—Royal Insurance Company of New-York robbed of $250,000 bonds.

10.—Rome evacuated by the French troops. The Pope [illegible] to Civita Vecchia.

11.—Sailing of the yachts *Henrietta*, *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* on the ocean race from New-York to Cowes, I. W.

11.—Steamer *Bolivar* seized in England with supposed Fenian arms.

12.—Steamship *Bolivar* claimed by Columbia Government.

12.—Greek Fire Factory discovered in Dublin.

12.—Terrible Colliery Explosion at Barnsley, England; over 350 lives lost.

13.—Colorado Legislature organized.

13.—Seven persons seriously burned in a New-York tenement house; the house destroyed.

13.—Another Colliery Explosion near Hanley, Staffordshire, England; nearly 200 killed.

14.—Georgia Legislature adjourned.

14.—Three persons fatally burned at Compton House, New-York; the house set on fire by lamp explosion.

14.—Robinson's Mill, at Portland, Me., burned; $150,000.

15.—The Italian Parliament opened by King Victor Emmanuel.

15.—Bushwhackers enter Lexington, Ky., in force; Clemens, a leader, and others of them killed.

15.—Cholera reappeared at Constantinople.

15.—Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Freight Buildings at Richmondsville burned.

16.—The first snow-storm of the season in New-York.

16.—The United States Frigate *New Ironsides* burned at League Island.

16.—Mollie Trussell sentenced to a year's imprisonment for killing George Trussell at Chicago.

17.—Tennessee Legislature adjourned.

17.—Farrell, a notorious New-York burglar, died of wound by a policeman.

18.—North German Conference assembled at Berlin.

18.—Trial of Viele for murder of Otero, in Brooklyn, Nov. 22, 1865.

18.—The New Bowery Theatre in New-York burned.

18.—Massachusetts Evangelical Churches Convention at Boston.

19.—A confectionery at Memphis burned; 14 persons lost their lives.

20.—Manager Maretzek recovers $1,000 damages from New-York *Sunday Mercury* for libel.

20.—New-York Board of Health direct suits against proprietors of the Williamsburgh ferry-boat recently burned, for neglect.

20.—Farewell dinner in Paris to Minister Bigelow.

21.—Prussian House of Deputies passes a bill to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia.

21.—Fenian prisoners in Canada protest against money being given to President Roberts for them, he having given them no aid whatever.

22.—Sixty-first anniversary of the New-England Society celebrated in New-York.

22.—A counterfeiter arrested on the Central Railroad, after shooting the conductor in the knee.

22.—Twenty-four stores burned at Elmira, N. Y. $300,000 loss.

22.—Three officers and ninety soldiers massacred by Indians near Fort Kearney.

23.—Great fire in East Vicksburgh, Tenn; 100 houses burned; 12 lives lost. $2,000,000 loss.

23.—The Turks beaten in Candia again.

24.—Central House Hotel at San Francisco burned; four men killed.

24.—United States Minister, Gen. Dix, presented to the Emperor Napoleon.

25.—Reception of the new French Minister, M. Berthemy, by the President.

25.—Two men, at New Ulm, Minn., who had stabbed another, hanged by a mob.

26.—The yacht *Henrietta* passed the Needles, off the Isle of Wight, at 5:45 P. M., winning the great Atlantic race.

26.—The yachts *Vesta* and *Fleetwing* arrive early this morning, at Cowes. The latter had lost 4 men washed overboard.

26.—Gen. Millen publishes in the Dublin papers that James Stephens is a humbug and a rascal.

26.—Ministerial difficulty in Spain. The Queen cannot choose between the Progressives and the Church Party.

27.—Mr. Bayard, of Philadelphia, office robbed of $200,000.

27.—The New-York and New-London steamship *Commodore* wrecked on Long Island Sound.

27.—A terrible and wide-extending storm of wind and snow in the Northeastern States. Much damage to ships and other property.

28.—Twenty-one houses burned at Williamsburgh, Mo. Loss, $200,000.

28.—Fenian trials in Canada closed.

28.—Reported defeat of the French fleet by the batteries of Kingham, Cochin-China.

29.—Mr. E. C. Scranton, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, killed on the line, at South Norwalk, by falling under the wheels.

29.—The Central City Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., failed.

30.—Mazzini, the Italian patriot, demands a Republic for Rome.

31.—The promised Fenian war in Ireland not yet commenced. Two British regiments recalled to England.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Budget for 1867.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, Mr. Smith in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting his estimate of the appropriations required by the County Government for the year 1867, as follows:

Legislative department	$423,300 00
Executive department	3,664,589 70
Judiciary department	537,395 00
Miscellaneous department	3,665,703 97
Total	$8,200,938 67
The receipts from the general fund are estimated at	90,000 00
Leaving to be raised by taxation	$8,290,938 67

It was ordered to be printed.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Board, Mr. Henry Smith, was adopted, and Mr. Smith replied thereto in a brief speech, thanking his colleagues for the honor done him.

A similar resolution to Mr. William R. Stewart, one of the retiring members, was also adopted.

A resolution to pay the family of the late J. B. Auld, Clerk to the Mayor, the sum of $1,500, being one year's salary, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at noon, when the organization of the new Board will take place.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Annual Reports of the Mayor's Marshal and the Head of the Permit Bureau.

Mr. Thomas B. Tappen, the Mayor's First Marshal, yesterday handed in to the Mayor his annual report for the year 1866.

From this document it appears that the whole number of licenses issued during the year was 19,923, as follows: Dummy engines, 3; horse carts, 161; intelligence offices, 26; renewals, 31; boarding-houses, 99; express wagons, 480; renewals, 640; venders, 414; renewals, 616; baggage and parcel wagons, 7; renewals, 14; public carts, 1,748; renewals, 6,404; charcoal wagons, 88; renewals, 139; gunpowder licenses, 19; renewals, 74; kindling-wood wagons, 175; renewals, 68; woodenware wagons, 1; renewals, 3; carmen, 671; renewals, 560; dirt carts, 468; renewals, 209; public porters, 77; renewals, 167; coach-drivers, 1,505; car-drivers, 1,886; stage-drivers, 626; pawnbrokers, 73; second-hand dealers, 268; junk-shops, 47; renewals, 264; stage coaches, 305; junk-boats, 41; renewals, 141; junk-carts, 59; renewals, 802; hack-drivers, 1,372; transfers, 73.

The total number of permits issued for street stands, &c., by Mr. George W. Morton was 4,011, for which $22,058 22 were received and paid into the City Treasury.

The total number of complaints made to the First Marshal was 1,807. In 791 cases the defendants were fined; the rest were reprimanded and dismissed.

The total amount received for fines was $1,428 80.

The total amount received for licenses, permits and fines was $84,721 52, of which $53,648 52 were paid into the City Treasury, and $31,073 into the Sinking Fund.

The amount received by the Mayor's Chief Clerk for auctioneer's bonds was $686 75.

The amount received for theatre licenses (44) was $11,000, which amount was paid, as the law directs, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be applied to the support of the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The Bureau of Permits has been found to work satisfactorily. Instead of the granting of permits being an expense to the City, an annual revenue of over $20,000 will be hereafter derived from them.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The City Government and Departments for 1867.

As already stated in the Times, the members of the Common Council for 1867 do not take their seats until Monday next, when the Mayor's annual message will be delivered. It is understood that Mr. Joseph Shannon will be elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. John Stacom of the Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Supervisors will also meet on Monday next, for the purpose of organization. At present, rumor does not mention the name of the President of the Board for 1867. Only two new members take their seats in this Board.

The Mayor will receive his friends in the Governor's Room of the City Hall to-day, between the hours of 11 and 3. No changes, it is said, will take place in the Mayor's office, though a successor to Mr. J. B. Ould will probably be appointed.

The new Comptroller, Mr. Richard B. Connolly, does not take office until noon on Monday next. His appointments and removals have not yet been made known, but it is quite likely that a very large number of the present clerks will be retained.

The new Street Commissioner has already taken formal possession of his Department. No changes have yet been made, though the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, has sent in his resignation.

The new Register, Mr. Charles G. Halpine, takes possession of his office to-day at noon.

In the Croton Aqueduct Department matters remain as they were. Until the Courts render a decision in regard to Mr. Bradley's claim to the Presidency of the Board, no change will be made in the clerical force.

THE THOMPSON-STREET MURDER.

The Murderer and His Accomplice Fully Identified by the Only Witness to the Deed—Preliminary Action of the Coroner—The Accused Held to Await the Action of the Coroner's Jury.

The mystery surrounding the perpetration of the shocking murder of the German shoemaker, at No. 46 Thompson-street, on Saturday night, has at length been cleared up by the arrest and recognition of the guilty persons. While Detectives Glynn, Moore and Pickett, of the Eighth Precinct Police, were hard at work on Saturday tracing out the two unknown men described by Timothy Mason, the only living witness to the murder, Detective Fields, of the Fifth Precinct, was in search of two men who had committed a petit larceny and assault. One of these men, who is a well-known Eighth Ward ruffian, and described on the Police books as "Bummer Charley," but whose real name is Charles Jones, is a negro of desperate character. He was arrested on a charge of having stabbed a man in a West Broadway grocery, during a drunken quarrel on the 10th of November. Soon after the arrest and incarceration of the negro, Detective Field succeeded in arresting a white man named Thomas Cook, who is also known by the *alias* of Sweeney, on a charge of having stolen a lamp. The fact of these arrests becoming known to the Eighth Ward Detectives, they took the witness Mason down to the Leonard-street Station-house, when he fully identified the prisoners as the men whom he saw in the shoe-shop. Coroner Wildey was informed of this fact on Sunday, when he issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and directed Capt. Mills to assume charge of the prisoners. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, however, refused to give them up, and only did so when ordered by General-Superintendent Kennedy. The supposed murderers are now lying in cells at the Wooster-street Station-house.

Yesterday Coroner Wildey obtained the following affidavits:

Timothy Mason, of No. 36 Thompson-street, being sworn, deposed: On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, I was on my way passing through Thompson-street, and as I was opposite No. 46 I thought I heard a woman crying in the basement; I stooped down and looked in, and saw a colored man standing in front of deceased, whom he appeared to be hitting in the stomach; I also saw a white man standing on the left of the colored man; I did not see him do anything; I think the colored man struck the deceased twice; all three then started to come out of the basement; the white man first, the colored man close behind him, and the deceased about four feet behind the colored man; as deceased reached the door he called for the "watch;" the negro and white man went toward Broome-street; the deceased opened his shirt and said he was stabbed; I then went into the middle of the street toward Broome-street, but when I got to the corner I lost sight of the men; I then went home; my wife came in soon after and said deceased was lying in the drug store dead; on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, I went with some officers to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and recognized Charles Jones, (colored,) and Thomas Cook, as the men whom I saw come from the basement.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., being sworn, deposed: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased at Bellevue Hospital dead-house; it was of fair muscular development, but of rather slight build; there were two punctured wounds in it—one on the thorax, between the second and third ribs, about an inch to the right of the median line; another in the abdomen, about two inches from the median line and just below the last rib of the left side; on opening the body the first-mentioned wound was traced upward and slightly inward for a distance of two inches, but did not penetrate the thorax; the second wound took a direction upward, backward and slightly inward, passing through the pericardium and entering the heart on the lower end of the right side; the wounds were made with a long, narrow, sharp instrument, striking from below upward; the pericardium was filled with serum and clotted blood; the heart was of smaller size than the average, and healthy; all the other organs examined were normal; the stomach was partly filled with food, recently eaten; in my opinion death was caused by hemorrhage from the wound of the heart.

The murdered man has been identified by his friends as Charles Miller. The inquest will take place at the Eighth Ward Station-house on Thursday, at 9 A. M.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ANOTHER JUVENILE FORGER.

The crime of forgery would seem to be a favorite one among the juvenile class of criminals who are constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to exercise their talents in this direction. In yesterday's Times was given an extended account of the successful operations of three youthful forgers who obtained over $8,000 from the Fourth National Bank of this City on a false check. Another case of this kind came up before the sitting Magistrate yesterday forenoon, when Officer Stillwell of the Second Precinct appeared before his honor having in custody John O'Connell of No. 343 East Twenty-fourth-street, a lad 17 years of age. It appears from the evidence adduced that the prisoner called on Wednesday last at the banking-house of Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, No. 47 Wall-street, and purchased $300 in United States gold coin, giving Theodore Wilson, the clerk, a check on the Tradesman's National Bank for $395 62, which paper was purported to have been drawn by John Moulson, of No. 26 Cliff-street, and made payable to Messrs. Trevor & Colgate. Mr. Wilson examined the check and believing the signature to be genuine, received it in payment for the gold, and delivered the coin to O'Connell. In due course of business the check was discovered to be a base forgery, when the case was given into the hands of the officer making the arrest. When taken into custody O'Connell concluded it best to confess his guilt, repeating the plea to the Magistrate. Mr. Moulson testified that the signature appearing on the check had never been made by him, and charged the person with having uttered the same with felonious intent. The youthful culprit was fully committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. He stated that he had been a clerk before committing the forgery.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK CASE.

As previously stated in the Times, Detective Golden went to Philadelphia on Saturday in company with Mr. Samuel Conover, paying-teller of the Fourth National Bank, and Joseph E. Jacobs, who had confessed to having assisted Edward J. Brown and Isaac Dewitt Baldwin *alias* "Max" in forging a check for $8,104 in the name of his employers. The object of this visit was to arrest the only missing member of the two, young Baldwin, who had received $1,400 of the money obtained on the false check. On their arrival, search was made, which soon resulted in finding that the fugitive had put up at the Washington House, and registered himself as Joseph E. Jacobs. Mr. Conover passed through the house in search of "Max," as he is generally known, but was perceived by the object of his visit, who slipped out, and was about escaping when he was arrested by the detective. The prisoner was found in possession of $500, and a handsome new suit of clothes, which he had just purchased. The money paid for this suit was recovered, and the prisoner was brought to this City yesterday morning. When arraigned before Justice Hogan, all three of the accused were temporarily committed.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Abraham Heller, of the firm of Sim & Heller, rectifiers, doing business at Nos. 39 and 41 First-avenue, appeared before Justice Mansfield, and made oath that an hour or two previous to that time one Randolph L. Primrose came to his place of business and representing himself to be an United States Inspector, informed the complainant that a number of barrels of whisky then on a cart in front of the door was contraband, and that he should be compelled to seize the same, unless he received a sufficient compensation for letting the matter pass. He further said that $25 cash would satisfy him. Suspecting something to be wrong, Mr. Heller immediately caused the man's arrest. When brought before the Magistrate, Primrose said in answer to the usual questions, that he was 45 years of age, born in New-York City, resided at No. 761 Third-avenue, was an Assistant United States Inspector, and was not guilty. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

On the 24th inst., so says the complainant in the case to be related, a man answering to the name of Jacob Schafferle came to the house of Mr. Michael Pfeiffer, at No. 78 Sixth-street, and representing himself to be friendless and homeless, asked shelter for the night. Taking compassion upon the miserable looking being, the gentleman of the house gave him permission to remain all night, and allowed him to lie on the lounge in the dining-room. In the morning early it was discovered that the stranger had gone, and that with him had disappeared a whole suit of clothes belonging to his benefactor. Yesterday the accused was met in the street by Mr. Pfeiffer, who at once identified some of the stolen articles upon Schaeferle's person. He was accordingly arrested and taken before Justice Mansfield, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Officer Culbert, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested George Daly on the charge of carrying a slung-shot. The accused is 20 years of age, and says the weapon did not belong to him. He was remanded for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBING HER ROOM-MATE.

Mary Mulady yesterday preferred a charge of theft against a boarder in the same house, named Margaret Keenan. The complainant says that before going to bed on Sunday night, she put her pocket-book, containing $26 50, beneath her pillow, and the next morning it was gone. Suspicion resting upon her room-mate, Margaret, she caused her arrest, when the stolen money was found in her possession. The accused was committed for examination, in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

A respectable looking middle-aged man named Thomas Ryan, was yesterday arraigned on the charge of stealing $45 in National Bank bills from the store of his employer, Mr. Richard D. Peterson, on the 27th ult. The accused was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

MR. MAGUIRE LOSES HIS COAT.

Daniel McGuire yesterday caused the arrest of James Murray and Henry Miller, whom he charges with stealing his coat, valued at $25. The theft is alleged to have been committed in a bar-room in the Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening last. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met yesterday and concurred in the resolution to dispose of a portion of the Battery to the General Government at a nominal price, the land to be used as a site for a United States barge and revenue office.

A large quantity of routine business was transacted and the Board then adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

Presentation to Senator Lent.—On Saturday evening Senator Lent was the recipient of a splendid service of silver, presented to him by his constituents as a mark of their esteem for him as a man, and in recognition of his services during the last term of the Legislature. The gentlemen delegated to make the presentation met at No. 84 McDougal-street and proceeded thence to Senator Lent's residence. Mr. Sinclair Tousey made the presentation in an eloquent speech, which was happily responded to by Mr. Lent, after which an elegant collation was partaken of. The testimonial consists of seven pieces of massive silver of beautiful design and workmanship, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

A New Coroner.—Dr. William Schirmer, the newly elected member of the Board of Coroners, assumes the active discharge of his duties to-day. Ex-Coroner Naumann retires to give place to the new member, and will devote himself to private practice as a physician. His Deputy, Dr. Thomas Robinson, also retires from the Coroners' office, and intends taking up the practice of law in the office of Henry L. Clinton, Esq., he having been admitted to the bar.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1866.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '74..C.	105¼	200	Quick. Min.	45
600	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	106¼	150	Mariposa Min.	12¼
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	100	do......2d call	12
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	105½	900	N. Y. Cen.	110⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		200	do......s30	110⅝
	New Issue	107⅝	100	do......s30	110¼
25,500	do	104⅝	200	do	110⅜
10,000	U.S.5s.10-40s,C.	99⅜	100	do......s30	110⅜
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s.		100	do....2d call.c	110⅜
	First Ser.	105	100	do......b30	111
10,000	do....2d call	105¼	900	Erie R.	67¼
25,000	do....2d Ser.	105	150	do.....2d call	67⅜
30,000	do....3d Ser.	104⅞	300	do	67⅜
24,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty		300	do......s10	67⅛
	ty Loan.....R.	105	200	do	67⅜
30,000	Tenn. 6s......N.	70	100	Erie R. Pr.	83¼
1,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	54	100	Hud. R. R.	130
5,000	do......s10	54½	100	do	131
25,000	Missouri 6s.	93	200	do......2d call	136
4,000	do	93¼	100	do	137
50,000	do......b10	94	30	Stonington R..x-d	96
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	5	N.Y. & N. H.	114
10,000	do......b10	28¼	500	Reading R.	105⅛
20,000	do	27¼	10	Mich. Cen. R.	107¾
20,000	do	27¾	100	do......s10	108⅛
26,000	do......b10	28	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅜
20,000	do	28	100	do..2d call.b3	82⅝
5,000	do......2d call	28½	500	Ill. Cen. R.	119
10,000	do	28¾			
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	99	500	do......b30	119
3,000	Erie 3d M.	98	100	do......b30	119¼
4,000	do	89	100	do......2d call	119¼
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91	100	do	119⅜
5,000	C. & N.W. Con.		300	Clev. & P. R.	91
	Conv. Bds	84	200	do......s60	89
1,500	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	163	200	do	90⅜
1,000	Gal.&Cl.1st M.	103	300	do	90
500	Chi. & Al. In. B.	90	800	Tol., W. & W.	45¼
9,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	101	200	do	45½
10,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.		200	do......2d call	45¼
	Ex-int.	96			
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96	93	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	80¼
389	West. U. Tel.	46⅝	13	do	80⅝
13	do	47	7	do	81
100	Canton Co.	50⅜	100	do	82
100	do......b10	51	200	do......b10	81⅜
200	do	50¼	100	do......2d call	81⅜
100	do	50⅜	200	do	81⅝
300	do......2d call	50	2900	Clev. & Tol.	125
100	Mariposa Pr....b30	32¼	300	do......b30	125⅛
400	do	32¾	400	do	125¼
100	do......2d call	32	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
400	do......b30	32¼	400	do......2d call	103⅛
100	At. M. S. Co.	110¼	200	T., W. & W. R.	43⅜
200	do	110	100	do......c	43½
275	Adams Ex. Co.	74	400	do	43⅜
100	do	74¼	20	Chic., B. & Q.	131¼
43	U. S. Ex. Co	70	30	do	130¾
9	Amer. Ex. Co	75	200	P., F. W. & C....x-d	104¾
200	Union Nav.	107	100	do	104⅞
500	do	107¼	100	do	105¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	167	10	do	105
100	do	168	200	Alt. & T. H.	47
200	do......b15	169¾	5	do	38
500	do	169	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	65
500	do	169½	80	N. J. Cen.	124
800	do......b15	170	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70½
100	do......b30	171	200	do	70
200	do	169¾	200	do	70½
200	do..2d call.b10	170	100	do......2d call	70
500	do	170	100	Cum. Coal P.	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	100	Ch., R. I. & P.	103⅞
300	Mar. Pref.	32⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82
100	Union Nav. Co.	107⅛	200	do	81¾
500	do	107⅛	300	do	82⅛
100	do	107⅛	800	do......b3	82⅛
100	do	107⅛	1800	do	82⅛
800	Erie R.	67⅛	600	do	82⅛
2500	do......c	67⅛	500	do......s3	82⅛
500	do......s3	67⅛	500	do......c	82⅛
600	do	67⅛	1200	do	82¼
600	do......b3	67⅞	200	do	82⅛
400	Reading R.	105⅝	1200	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅛
800	do......b10	105⅝	200	do......b3	91⅛
400	do......s3	105⅝	400	do	91⅛
1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞	500	do	91⅛
200	do......s3	83⅜	300	do......s3	91¼
800	Chi. & N. W.	43⅜	400	do......b3	91⅛
200	do......s3	45⅜	1200	do	91½
500	do	45⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
			100	do......c	105¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	O. & M. C.	28	200	Hud. Riv. R.	136
10,000	do......s10	28	200	Reading R......b3	105¾
250	Mar. Pref.	32¼	100	Tol. W. & W.	45
100	do......b3	32½	100	do......b10	44
100	do......s15	32¾	600	M. S. & N. I......b3	83⅜
100	do......c	32⅞	200	do	83
400	Union Nav. Co.	107⅛	200	do	83
200	West. U. Tel.	46⅞	2300	do	83⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.......b10	111	200	do......b10	83
300	do	111⅜	300	do......b5	83½
1100	do	111¼	400	Ill. Central R.	120
100	do......s3	111⅜	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	91
1800	Erie R	67⅞	400	do	90⅜
600	do	67⅝	800	do	90
400	do......s3	67¾	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	104
100	do......b5	67⅝	200	do	103⅝
200	do......s5	67⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	45¼
400	do......c	67⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	82⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	107¼	1200	do	82⅜
			200	do......b3	82⅛

Monday, Dec. 31—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,099,547
Decrease in Specie	28,749
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	1,816,275
Decrease in Deposits	1,218,587
Increase in Circulation	231,097

	Dec. 30, 1865.	Dec. 29, 1866.	Dec. 22, 1866.
National Cap'l.	$71,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	229,445,730	259,354,761	258,255,514
Gold and Gold Notes	15,331,769	13,185,222	13,213,971
Other L. Tend'r	71,134,696	63,000,687	64,816,962
Deposits	189,224,861	200,811,290	202,029,877
Circulation	17,990,689	32,664,526	32,433,429
In Sub-Tres'y	75,995,841	97,352,205	114,079,125

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$782,312	Metropolitan	$2,180,080
Merchants'	756,549	Citizens'	140,232
Mechanics'	564,396	Market	540,360
Union	462,583	St. Nicholas	755,633
Phoenix	292,470	Shoe & Leather	920,627
Tradesmen's	731,720	Continental	550,222
Mer. Exchange	453,764	Commonwealth	229,027
Gallatin	498,207	Marine	265,000
Butchers & D.	246,212	Atlantic	98,775
Mechanics & T.	175,000	Importers'	504,781
Leather	186,000	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	177,588	M. Association	307,274
Am. Exchange	987,614	Grocers'	83,300
Commerce	5,847,530	East River	283,500
Broadway	900,000	Fourth	2,925,755
Ocean	800,000	Central	1,640,417
Mercantile	482,242	Second	270,000
Pacific	133,003	Ninth	934,630
Republic	852,983	First	448,940
Chatham	129,210	Third	795,276
N. America	340,085	N. Y. Exchange	269,355
Hanover	292,139	Tenth	911,300
Irving	194,081	Croton	175,714

Total 46 National Banks	$32,524,727
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	139,799
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 29	$32,664,526
On previous report, Dec. 22	32,433,429
Increase in circulation	$231,097

The changes in the Bank movement since last Monday are not important. The Statement has, if anything, improved the confidence felt on the street in a free supply of Money at steady, if not lower, rates after the New-Year. The Brokers had but little to do to-day in the way of making new loans or paying off old ones. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room made half a holiday for New-Year's eve, and adjourned by 1 o'clock.

The Cable news received since Saturday made the Gold Room a fraction weaker, say 133⅛@133¼ ⅌ cent. Bills on London were held with some firmness at 109¼@109⅜ ⅌ cent. The Cotton market went up on the Liverpool news, and gives promise of a larger export movement from this port after the New-Year.

The Public Funds further improved ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., but the business of the day was over at an earlier hour than usual, and while the quotations were firm, there was rather a disposition to postpone operations for large amounts in the Funds until Wednesday.

The Stock Exchange was firm and active on the Railways and the Miscellaneous Shares. Among the former there was a renewal of the *Bull* purchases of Northwest Preferred. Last week, it will not be forgotten, the realizations at 84@84½@83 ⅌ cent. were quite heavy, realizing a round profit to the holders on 15,000 or 20,000 Shares. The price subsequently declined below 80 ⅌ cent., say 79¼@79 ⅌ cent. To-day the advance again was to 82½@81⅞ ⅌ cent. There was also an additional rise of 8@10 ⅌ cent. on Hudson River Shares, making 15@18 ⅌ cent. since Thursday last, when the Stock stood 118@120 ⅌ cent. It sold this forenoon at 135@137 ⅌ cent. The Western Stocks and New-York Central were generally up from Saturday's sales, while Erie Common was not so firm. Among the Miscellaneous shares an additional rise of 3@4 ⅌ cent. was made on Pacific Mail; ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Mariposa Preferred, and a large rise on the Adams Express. The Canton Land shares are again in favor, after a dull time of three months or more, and sold at 50@51 ⅌ cent. The *corner* on Cumberland Coal is held firm, though we cannot learn that the remaining *short* account unsettled on the street involves more than a few thousand shares—it may be not over 2,000 or 3,000. Ohio Certificates fell off, and Atlantic Mail was not so firm as at the close of last week.

The following quotations were made after the Boards had all adjourned over New Year's Day in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange. The market has generally a firm look:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest	44⅛	46
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	106⅛	N. West Pref.	79½	81⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104⅞	105⅛	Rock Island	103⅛	104
N. Y. Central	110⅛	111	Fort Wayne	104⅛	105
Erie	67⅛	67⅛	Cumb'land Coal	90	88
Hudson	126¾	136	Quicksilver	44⅛	44⅛
Reading	105⅜	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	46⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅛	83⅛	Mariposa Pref.	31⅛	32⅛
Illinois Central	117⅛	120⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28
Pittsburgh	89⅛	90⅛	American Gold	133⅛	133⅛
Tennessee 6s	69¼	70	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

America	139	Chatham	140
Butchers & Drovers	127	Bank of N. America	107
State of New York	107½	Hanover	107
Commerce	116½	Irving	103
American Exchange	115	Shoe and Leather	110
Pacific	165	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	109	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. ext	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.,s.f.'85	101½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅝	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	87
Mich.Cen.8⅌ct. '69-'72	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich.C.n.w.1st M.8s. '82	110½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Chi.,B.&Q.8⅌ct.1st M.	113	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Alton Inc.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. In't.B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	84	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Tol. & W. 2d M.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

Among the New-Year changes in the Stock and Banking firms of the Street we notice the withdrawal of Mr. James H. Stebbins from the well-known house of Stebbins & Bloodgood. The new firm will be under the style of John Bloodgood & Co., comprising Mr. Bloodgood and Mr. John D. Slayback, both members of the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. Joseph Herzfeld withdraws from the old-established Stock and Foreign Exchange house of Hallgarten & Herzfeld. The style of the new firm will be Hallgarten & Co., comprising Mr. Hallgarten, Sr., and his sons, Charles L. and Julius Hallgarten, and his son-in-law, Mr. William Rosenheim. Mr. A. V. Dimock and Mr. E. D. Weston, late with H. G. Marquand & Dimock, have established a new house for dealing in Government Securities and Bullion at No. 16 Nassau-st., in connection with Mr. C. C. Puffer, late of Massachusetts, under the style of Puffer & Co.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during December was as follows:

December 1, 1866, by balance		$91,803,277 47
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$5,934,075 59	
On account of loans (coin notes)	12,477,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	434,771 27	
On account of Post-office Department	244,537 68	
On account of transfers	3,056,300 00	
On account of patent fees	3,411 25	
On account of miscellaneous	34,378,123 13	—56,528,115 92
Total		$148,331,393 39
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$61,790,875 85	
Post-office drafts	208,425 17	—61,909,301 02
Balance		$86,422,092 37
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$10,008,629 75	
Receipts during the month	7,780,790 86	—17,789,420 61
To payments		8,348,355 67
Balance		$9,441,064 94
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$462,951 96	
By appropriations	5,107,842 80	—5,570,794 76
To payments in coin	1,722,406 77	
To payments in notes	2,763,044 75	—4,485,451 52
Balance		$1,085,343 24
By receipts for customs in the month of December, 1865		$8,378,335 53
By receipts for customs in the month of December, 1866		5,934,075 59
Decrease in the month of December, 1866		2,444,259 94
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$1,790,639 48
By coin received during the month	$1,291,712 04	
By fine bars received during the month	844,829 52	— 2,136,541 56
Total		$3,927,181 04
To payments in coin	$566,992 12	
To payments in fine bars	405,735 29	— 972,727 41
Balance		$2,954,453 63
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$86,948,500 55	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	2,507,368 93	—99,455,869 48
By fine bars at Assay Office	633,568 53	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	329,690 79	— 963,259 32
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	1,572,875 85	—100,419,128 80
Due deposit	760,746 32	— 2,333,622 17
Balance		$98,085,506 63

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$720,000 00
Foreign Coins	$2,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,500 00	
United States Bullion	703,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		30,000 00
Foreign Coins	$15,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	4,500 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	7,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Idaho)	500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	1,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	1,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$260,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	490,000 00	—$750,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		1,139,273 12
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		415,183 86

The Hanover Fire Insurance Co. announce their twenty-ninth semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

A new Banking and Stock commission-house is announced in our advertising columns as having been organized with adequate capital, and under more than usual favorable auspices by Messrs. Stout & Dickinson, the general partners being Messrs. Theodore B. Stout & Platt K. Dickinson, and the special partners Messrs. Andrew V. Stout and John B. Dickinson. Each of the special partners contribute to the capital of the new firm the sum of $50,000. Mr. Theodore B. Stout is an experienced banker and broker. He has been for several years the Wall-street agent of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Platt K. Dickinson, the associate of Mr. Stout as general partner in the new firm, was formerly a member of the extensive Broadway shipping house of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,875,002. Included in the exports have been 7,1[illegible] bales Cotton.

The interest on the Alleghany Valley Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co., Pine-street.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

First Collection District
Internal Revenue,
Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I submit the following question upon the inclosed evidences, arising out of a case now under consideration by me. In giving a receipt who is required to affix the Internal Revenue stamp? The person giving or receiving the receipt? In my judgment, while a receipt is a matter of courtesy and right due to the person making the payment, it is questionable whether the person benefited should pay for the legality of his receipt when it is his right as a protection. It is the practice, I am informed, of all the corporate bodies in this city to make the person paying the money pay for the Internal Revenue stamp affixed to the receipt, and therefore I consider the settlement of this mooted question by the ruling of the Department beneficial to the service and advantageous to the public, independent of the fact that upon this ruling I shall dispose of the case now undetermined by me. Trusting to learn from you at your earliest convenience, I am, truly yours,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Dec. 28, 1866.

A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue First District Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Penn.:

Sir: In answer to your letter of Dec. 20, asking who is required to stamp a receipt, I have to say that any person who issues an unstamped receipt, with the intent to evade the provisions of the law, becomes liable to the penalty of $50 in the law provided; and that the receipt so issued shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

In relation to the other question asked by you, I would state that it is not believed to be incumbent upon this office to decide who shall pay for the stamp to be placed upon a receipt. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Dec. 17, 1866.

Sir: I reply to yours of the 10th inst., (inclosing letter of Mr. D. W. Vason,) that the law regards all receipts for farm or plantation produce derived from sales in the year of income, as income of said year. It also allows the expense of carrying on such farm or plantation, which is due to said year of income, to be deducted from your income. But no allowance is made for the duduction of expenses pertaining to any previous year whatever.

If the products raised in 1865 are not sold in said year, their value is not returnable as income of said year. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner

J. C. McBurney, Collector, &c., Macon, Ga.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Dec. 13, 1866.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 10th inst., that a marriage certificate of the form inclosed, being issued by the Town Clerk in compliance with a statute law, and for public as well as private purposes, and used not only as a marriage license, but also for town and State records, is held not to require a stamp when issued by the Clerk.

But the certificate of the clergyman or magistrate who performs the marriage ceremony should have a five cent stamp. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Dec. 21, 1866.

Sir: I reply to yours of 17th instant, that the law regards any person whose business it is to buy or sell or deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, as a cattle broker.

Slaughterers making it a business to purchase their cattle, hogs, &c., would be liable as above.

By a late ruling of this office, slaughterers are held exempt from tax as dealers on account of selling the meat slaughtered by them. But if a person purchase cattle, hogs, &c., by the carcass, and then cut the same, and sell after the manner of a dealer he would be liable as such. A person purchasing meat by the carcass would not, of course, be liable as a cattle broker. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a person conveying slaughtered calves and sheep to market, in wagons, to sell by the carcass or quarters to butchers keeping a stall or stand, would be liable as a peddler, unless he were a farmer selling meat from animals raised upon his farm, in which case he would be exempted. He decides, under date of Oct. 16, that chairs manufactured from taxed chair stuff are taxable on the increased value only. Chair stuff is not taxable unless finished and bored or morticed ready to be put together. The cost of taxed legs and cases of pianos may be deducted from value of piano, of which they form part; but no deduction has been allowed for the cost of the taxed lyres. Cord, tassels and fringes made wholly of taxed thread, yarn or warp, are taxable on increased value only, but if made in part of articles other than thread, yarn or warp, they are taxable on entire value when sold or used. Under date of Dec. 3, he decides that charcoal and mineral coal are exempt from tax; but foundry facings are regarded as manufactured from charcoal, and taxable at rate of 5 ⅌ cent. *ad valorem*.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 31, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2 bbls Ashes, 1,516 bbls. Flour, 210 bags Corn Meal, 600 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 434 pkgs. Pork, 347 pkgs. Lard, and 802 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, closing at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former figures; Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request and firmer in price; Middlings, 34c.@36½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 4,000 bales, against receipts of 4,026 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,486
Receipts last week	17,633
Receipts preceding week	18,726
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	82,979
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	266,492
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	657,829
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	7,124
Exports since Dec. 1	32,133
Exports since Sept. 1	107,454
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	380,778
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	665,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	250,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	525,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, but held with increasing firmness. Sales since our last have been 4,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 60@$11 30; fair to choice do. do, at $11 30@$12 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 20@$12 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90	@10 50
Extra State	10 60	@12 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 20	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 35	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 35	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 85	@16 50

Southern Flour is quiet to-day. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; 200 bbls. Extra sold at $13 25@$15 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 85 ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 15@$5 20 for Caloric and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 15@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The receipts of Flour at Detroit for the past two years, with the sources of supply, are as follows:

	1866.	1865.
By Michigan Central R. R., bbls.	656,422	557,503
By Detroit and Milwaukee R. R.	192,829	232,385
By Michigan Southern R. R.	23,007	34,381
By Grand Trunk Railway	7,376	7,781
By Great Western Railway	2,564	3,908
By Lake	4,520	3,180
By Teams, (est.)	2,000	9,000
Totals	889,218	848,138

The receipts of Flour from Canada since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty are 864 bbls., 210 of which were by lake, and the rest by the Great Western Railway.

The following table comprises monthly statements of the receipts for the past two years, exclusive of those by lake and teams:

	1866.	1865.
January	28,041	51,208
February	49,190	37,168
March	51,467	38,616
April	52,663	59,160
May	60,841	71,173
June	52,551	85,387
July	32,208	61,978
August	49,656	30,820
September	138,372	99,302
October	191,707	142,371
November	131,522	124,349
December	25,773	33,026

The following exhibits the aggregate annual receipts for the past nine years:

1858	592,287	1863	1,143,148
1859	605,640	1864	882,157
1860	862,175	1865	848,138
1861	1,321,140	1866	889,218
1862	1,543,886		

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite strong in price to-day, but not very active. Sales since our last, 23,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $3 10; Amber Michigan on private terms; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $2 39, and Amber State at $3 15 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been very dull to-day, and somewhat nominal in price. Small lots of new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern were sold at $1 05@$1 08 ⅌ bushel. For Mixed Western, buyers offered $1 10@$1 11, and holders asked $1 12@$1 13, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased, at $1 25 for Canada and $1 33 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied much; 9,000 bushels Canada East were reported sold on private terms. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been in more request at firmer prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@65c., and State at 67c.@69c., ⅌ bushel; sales, 37,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in light supply and good request at $1 20@$1 30 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive but steady, including new at 35c.@55c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady. Messrs. Josiah Brooks & Co., in their circular of this day, state that: "The market for all descriptions of hides has been strong, and considerable parcels are sold for future arrival at full prices. The stock in first hands is reduced to an unusually small number. A brief retrospect of the state of the hide market for the past year, presents few points worthy of special remark. The year opened with a stock of about 225,000 hides, Dry Buenos Ayres, ordinary weights, selling at 19c.@20c. ⅌ lb., gold, the stock gradually increasing, until about the first of May it exceeded 450,000, the highest point in the year, Buenos Ayres declining to 17½c. gold. The opening price was soon recovered, and market was steady at 19c.@20c. ⅌ lb., with a stock between two and three hundred thousand, until in September the decrease in the stock began to be marked, and prices were advanced to 21c. and 22c. for Buenos Ayres, remaining steady at that price until the early part of December, when prices again receded to 19c., the stock meanwhile having steadily decreased until at the present time it amounts to only about 20,000, which is the smallest number in many years. We find the total import has been about 250,000 more than the average of the previous ten years, amounting to 1,963,735 hides, to which, if we add the difference in stock between the beginning and close of the year, would make about 2,170,000 hides, nearly all of which have gone into consumption, but very few having been exported, and less than usual taken for the Canada market. This would lead us to anticipate a more liberal supply of leather for the coming season, unless the decreased production of hides at the West during 1865 and the past year will compensate for the difference, which it doubtless will do in connection with the enlarged wants of an increasing population. The above statement would indicate to the reader of this abroad a very steady market at 19c@20c. ⅌ lb., gold, as the average price of Buenos Ayres Hides, falling about 10 ⅌ cent. below for a very short time, and rising about 10 ⅌ cent. above, as the extremes of variation for the year, but our trade have found the differences to them much greater in the ever changing value of our currency; the lowest priced hides were paid for with gold, which cost 25 ⅌ cent. premium, and the highest priced hides were paid for with gold, which cost 50 ⅌ cent. premium, making the difference very great in currency, ranging from 22c. to 33c. ⅌ lb. currency. There has been throughout the year a fair moderate business done in leather, with but slight fluctuation in prices. Middle weights Buenos Ayres, taken as a standard, opened at 38½c.@39½c. in January, gradually receding until in May it was quoted at 30c.@32c., after which it improved until in August and September we find it again advanced to 35c.@36½c., since which a gradual decline leaves it at 33c., present rates.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is quite moderate, but holders are firm in their views. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 36c.@40c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@88c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Resin at $4 37½@$14 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 32½, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request, at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $19 37@$19 68, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 37 regular; $20@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess; $17@$17 52 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller's and buyer's options, January and February, at $21 50@$22 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand; sales 175 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is in moderate request at advancing prices. Sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@13c. for new, ⅌ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher. Sales were also made of 750 tcs. new, for January and February delivery, at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams are in less request at $30@$35 ⅌ bbl.; sales 265 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, at 8c.@8½c., chiefly at 8¼c. for heavy and light Western, and 8½c.@9c. for City, ⅌ lb. Butter is in limited request at 38c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet to-day at 8c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	13	@14

SKINS—Deer have been in demand and buoyant. Goat quiet, and somewhat nominal. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 62½c.@65c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz 65c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 60c.@65c., in gold, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, at about former prices; sales since our last of 210 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive, at 12½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 42,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Business is dull and prices are barely sustained. Messrs. Gans & Son, in their annual circular, give the following as the present prices of Seed-leaf and estimates of stock on hand here and in the country:

SEED-LEAF.	Current prices.	Stock on hand here and in the country. Cases.
Connecticut crop of 1864, Wrappers	25 @65	9000
Connecticut crop of 1864, Fillers	9 @11	
*Connecticut crop of 1865, Wrappers	10 @22	2000
Connecticut crop of 1865, Fillers	6 @ 7	
New-York crop of 1863, running lots	6 @10	1000
New-York crop of 1864, running lots	7 @15	1000
New-York crop of 1865, running lots	6½@14	5000
Ohio crop of 1863, running lots	5 @ 8	5000
Ohio crop of 1864, running lots	6½@ 8½	5000
Ohio crop of 1865, running lots	5 @10	6000
Pennsylvania crop of 1863, running lots	4½@10	5000
Pennsylvania crop of 1864, running lots		6000
Pennsylvania crop of 1865, running lots	8 @15	6000
New-York Fillers	4 @ 5½	....
Ohio Fillers	2½@ 4	....
Pennsylvania Fillers	3½@ 4½	....
Total		74000

Exportation of Seed Leaf in 1866, cases	21,653
Exportation of Seed Leaf in 1865, cases	40,630

*A selection of 12 cases was sold in November at 35c. actual weight.

The following is an estimate of the crops of Seed Leaf Tobacco for the last six years:

	Cases.		Cases.
1861	35,000	1864	80,000
1862	60,000	1865	58,000
1863	110,000	1866	66,000

Of the year's business in manufactured Tobacco, they observe: "This article has not been as extensively dealt in as in the preceding year, owing partly to the absence of speculation, the transactions having only been for actual demand. January, February and March were quiet months, with small sales for consumption and export. In April a better business was done. Some 5,000 packages were taken for export at prices ranging from 10c.@35c. ⅌ lb., in bond. May was an inactive month for this branch of the trade. 2,200 boxes Virginia pounds and Tens were offered at auction, but only a small portion was sold. The sale was extremely flat. In June a small business was done. We had considerable receipts of new work, however, from Virginia. The month of July brought no change in the market. Numerous lots were seized by the Revenue Department, which caused a lack of confidence. During the months of August and September the market became very active, and a large amount of business was done in "old tax paid stock," or "free Virginia," with a considerable advance in prices. In October a fair business was transacted in all kinds, the principal demand being for fine, bright new Virginia, of which we had but a small or limited stock. In November and December, this sort participated with the rest of the trade in the general dullness, the home trade taking but very little, and the news from foreign markets being very discouraging. We quote:

	[illegible] Tax Paid.	Virginia.
Black work, 16s. and ½ lbs., common to medium	[illegible] 55c.	30c.@ 35c.
Black work, lbs. and ½ lbs., good to fine	[illegible] 75c.	60c.@ 70c.
Black work, Navy lbs., common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black work, Navy lbs., good to fine	[illegible] 75c.	60c.@ 70c.
Bright work, ½ lbs. and lbs., common	35c.@ 45c.	35c.@ 45c.
Bright work, ½ lbs. and lbs., medium	50c.@ 60c.	50c.@ 60c.
Bright work, ½ lbs. and lbs., good to fine	75c.@1 00	75c.@ 105c.
	In Bond.	
Black work, ½ lbs. and lbs., common	22c.@ 25c.	20c.@ 22c.
Black work, ½ lbs. and lbs., good to fine	27c.@ 35c.	25c.@ 30c.
Bright work, ½ lbs. and lbs., common	25c.@ 35c.	25c.@ 35c.
Bright work, ½ lbs. and lbs., good to fine	50c.@ 75c.	50c.@ 80c.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Dec. 1, 1866, bales	8,829	22	1,131
Received since	3,339	186	2,433
Total	12,128	208	3,564
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	1,406	58	854
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	10,722	153	2,740

Annual Statement of Movements in Spanish Tobacco.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock Jan. 1, 1866, bales	11,499	—	1,350	—
Received since	22,463	478	5,304	—
Total	33,962	478	6,654	—
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31, 1866	23,233	328	3,914	—
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	10,729	150	2,740	—
Stock Jan. 1, 1866	11,449	—	1,350	50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-32d. by sailing vessel, and ½d.@9-16d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 175 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, and 300 boxes Logwood, by steamer, at 25s.; also, 250 tons Rice, by sailing vessel, at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route, adopted and aided by the United States Government.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WET NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE nurses supplied at all times at J. & A. HANSEN'S cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INtelligent man, as coachman, or groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business, being brought up as such, as his character will certify. Any gentleman requiring such will find it to their advantage to address JOHN, at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's carriage warerooms, No. 788 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business; is a Protestant; can bring the best of reference. Address W. B. J. No. 63 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYment in some wholesale business or packing house willing to make himself useful. Address SEVERELL, No. 63 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE APOSTATE and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Edwin Booth assisted by a powerful cast.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7. THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS. THE MAGIC BARREL. THE FOUR LOVERS, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, (commencing at 10 A. M.) ROBINSON CRUSOE and TRYING IT ON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at [illegible] A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Telegraph brings further accounts of honors paid to the American yachtmen in England. On Saturday last the yachts sailed in front of Osborne House; the Queen witnessed the manœuvres and expressed her admiration. At her desire a match has been made between the *Henrietta* and the Duke of Edinboro's yacht, the *Viking*.

A large portion of the London Crystal Palace was yesterday morning destroyed by fire.

The British-American Conference, at London, has agreed on a Confederation Bill to be sent to Parliament.

Tonnage duties have been abolished on all vessels arriving at French ports, except in American vessels.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Volunteer Fire Department in San Francisco was given up on the 2d of December, and was succeeded by a paid Department. The Broderick Company No. 1 celebrated the last day of their existence as an organization by marching to the Lone Mountain Cemetery and performing the ceremony of unveiling the Broderick monument on their cemetery plot. An eloquent oration was pronounced by EDWARD B. COTTER, Foreman of the Company. The Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 also marched to Lone Mountain, and inaugurated a full-length statue of their favorite hero in their burying ground. In the evening the Board of Fire Delegates met for the last time in the Fifteenth District Court, and every delegate was present. It was decided to present the full-length portrait in oil of the late Senator BRODERICK to the Exempt Fire Company.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has made a decision on the question of the constitutionality of the appropriation of $50,000 by the town of Amherst in aid of the State Agricultural College. The case was brought before the Court last Spring on an appeal from ten tax-payers of the town, by a bill in equity, for the purpose of procuring an injunction to restrain the town authorities from paying over the money appropriated by votes of the town under authority of a special act of the Legislature—the point raised being the unconstitutionality of such appropriations from the common town treasury; and the decision, dismissing the bill in equity, sustains the act of the Legislature and the town appropriation under it.

The Hartford *Post* states that at 7:24 o'clock on Saturday evening, a very brilliant and beautiful meteor passed over that city from south to north. It was visible for several seconds, apparently stopping two or three times, and each time dropping a smaller-sized star. Finally it exploded, seemingly over Asylum-street, bursting into several bright stars. It was observed by quite a number of people, all of whom were amazed at its sudden appearance and disappearance.

On Sunday evening an intense excitement was created in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia. One of the candles upon the altar was tipped over, and the flame coming in contact with some drapery, set it on fire. A panic ensued among the congregation, but the coolness of some of the members allayed the fear of those who were making from the building, and thus prevented any accidents. The burning drapery was speedily extinguished.

Gov. DURKEE, of Utah, sent in his annual message on the 11th ult., in which, after some general reflections on the political condition and material progress of the country, and the ultimate acquisition of Mexico, he treats of various local topics. He complains that the provisions of the organic act respecting the organization of the militia have not been observed, and urges the taking of steps to make known the rich mineral deposits of the Territory.

The Toronto *Leader*, in commenting on the Sweetsburgh trials, says: "The juries failed to convict upon the clearest evidence, and a plain failure of justice has occurred in most of the cases. The three Fenians sentenced to death in Sweetsburgh will probably share the fate of those at Toronto, to whom it is believed the Royal clemency will be extended, notwithstanding ROBERTS hoped to force us to hang them."

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* says that a general suspension by the iron manufacturers in that part of the country is likely to take place some time in January. Business for some time past has become unremunerative, and mills generally have been running at a loss. Should the action of Congress on the tariff question be such as to improve trade, the stoppage may not take place.

BUMGARDNER, the murderer of EUBANK, in jail at Marietta, Ohio, made an attempt to escape last week. He filed his chains, and with the ball struck [illegible], the Deputy Sheriff, injuring him severely. [illegible] in the face and shoulder by Deputy HICKS, and after a desperate struggle was returned to his cell.

The cable dispatch describing the circumstances attending the loss of men from the yacht *Fleetwing*, incorrectly alluded to Mr. ERNEST STAPLES as "sailing-master," whereas he went out on the *Fleetwing* as umpire.

Of nine daily newspapers published in Boston in 1843, only three are now in existence, and of twenty-eight magazines there remains the *Missionary Herald, Christian Examiner* and *North American Review*. Of the weekly Press, which numbered thirty-five, twelve only are now printed.

Petitions are being circulated among invalid soldiers, praying for relief at their homes rather than at military asylums, in which they are separated from their families and subjected to discipline which is distasteful to them.

The Post-office Department sent to San Francisco on Saturday the requisite blanks for the establishment of sixty-seven new money-order offices on the Pacific slope.

A Catholic Fair, held in the Music Hall, Boston, recently, for the benefit of Boston College and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, netted $30,728 25.

Col. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston, United States Consul-General at Florence, will return to his post early during the coming year.

Accounts from Greenville, S. C., report snow to have fallen there, and also at Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL NEWS.

CHARLES JONES (colored) and THOMAS COOK, *alias* Sweeney, have been held on a warrant from Coroner WILDEY to await the result of the inquest upon the body of CHARLES MILLER, the German shoemaker, who was murdered on Saturday. The accused bear unenviable characters and are well known to the Police. The only witness to the murder, TIMOTHY MASON, has fully identified the prisoners.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and received the County budget for 1867, from which it appears that $8,290,938 67 will be required by the County Government for its support during 1867. The sum of $1,500, one year's salary, was directed to be paid to the family of the late J. B. AULD, Clerk to the Mayor. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business. The Board of Councilmen concurred in the resolution to grant to the General Government a portion of the Battery as a site for a United States Barge and Revenue Office. Both Boards adjourned to Wednesday next.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 384, being a slight increase over the number recorded in the previous week.

General business closed tamely on Monday, without any remarkable fluctuations in prices. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool.

Transactions at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street, yesterday, were moderately active. The supply of beef cattle was heavy and sale comparatively slow at last week's figures, although in the former part of the day some cattle-brokers thought that prices were ¼c. higher than they were one week ago. The best bullocks were held at 18c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Those considered first quality were selling slowly at 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., net weight. There is still an active demand for fat calves at 14c. ⅌ lb., live gross weight. There seems to be great dullness in the sheep market. A few choice, extra-fed sheep were sold for 9c. ⅌ lb., live gross weight. But common to fair sheep are worth about 6c. ⅌ lb. The best fat lambs were selling for 8c. ⅌ lb., live weight. At the swine market, Fortieth-street, yesterday, heavy, prime hogs were selling slowly at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., live, gross weight. The same quality, dressed, brought 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW MORNING.

This being New-Year's Day, the regular morning edition of the TIMES *for to-morrow will be suspended. Our evening editions for that day will appear as usual, containing all the important news then received.*

The State Legislature.

The session of our State Legislature which meets at Albany to-day will deal with questions of importance to the State and the nation. So far as they pertain to matters of a strictly political or party character, it is fortunate for the Republicans that, beside the Governor, they have a large majority of the members both of the Senate and the Assembly—the Democrats in the Senate being less than one-fifth of the body, and in the Assembly about one-half. There is, moreover, a much closer approach to unity of political sentiment among the Republicans than there was a year ago; and the enemy will have no hope of gaining any advantage by Republican divisions, or by defections from the ranks. In the Assembly the contest for Speaker and Clerk will occupy no time—the nominations in the caucus yesterday being equivalent to an election.

The questions of most importance in a national point of view are those which relate to our State action upon the Constitutional Amendment, and to the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. HARRIS. There is not a shadow of doubt as to the course the Legislature will pursue upon the Amendment—unless, pending its consideration, Congress should adopt a course that would throw this measure out of practical legislation. This is altogether unlikely, as things now stand; and, until another Congress adopts a new scheme, or the persistent refusal of the Southern Legislatures to ratify the Amendment makes other measures of reconstruction necessary, it will remain the duty of every loyal Legislature to give its support to a policy which promises a settlement of the sectional turmoil which unhappily has kept the country in antagonism for nearly two years after the close of the war and the triumph of the national arms. The Southern States will have renewed reasons for reconsidering their course when they see the whole North, by all the means in its power, solemnly indorsing and reindorsing the terms held out by Congress as a final means of reconstruction. Upon the Senatorial question, (which will be the one of most interest in the Legislature,) we took occasion, some weeks ago, to express ourselves in favor of Mr. GREELEY, as a representative of the ideas dominant for the time being, in the Republican Party and in the State, as well as throughout the nation at large. Since that time he has written a letter which has alienated from him a large proportion of the support which he would have received in the Republican Party, and other candidates have acquired an unexpected strength. There are before the Legislature some exceedingly strong names, both in a personal and political point of view; and there is no reason why the Legislature—or, we may say, the Republican Party in the Legislature—should fail to give us a representative in the Senate capable of worthily occupying the ground which this imperial State should assume in this great crisis of the nation's fortunes.

The questions before the Legislature of more immediate interest to the State are those relating to the Constitutional Convention, (upon which, however, the duties of the Legislature are now but perfunctory,) relating to the State finances and the taxes levied by the General Government, relating to the Government of New-York City, and other matters of hardly less importance. The State Comptroller started a question of great interest some time ago, in a document characterized by signal ability, in which he gave his views relative to the repayment by the General Government of the war expenses incurred by the State. He proposed no direct repayment of this heavy sum which now burdens the State; but suggested that Congress should remit to the State the income tax, which would then fall to the revenues of the State, and be by it employed for the purpose in question. It is understood that Gov. FENTON will not fully support these views in his Message, though he agrees with the Comptroller as to the damage suffered by the industry and interests of the State through the heavy burdens of taxation now imposed. We trust that the Legislature will give this and other financial matters affecting the State, a thorough consideration—in the interest of economy and retrenchment. In the State, as well as in the nation, the financial question is now of the very highest consequence.

The never-settled question of the government of this municipality will also be up again as usual before the Legislature. There is no likelihood that there will be any relaxation of any part of the control the State has over us, and which has been increasing from year to year during the last dozen years. The Executive Boards which the Legislature has established in this City have all worked to so much greater advantage than anything our own voters had been able to establish, that there is no likelihood of any change in their organization or in the method of their appointments. The most important measure of last session related to the Excise Law; and it seemed likely that, on legal grounds, it would require some important modifications at the present session. But the Court of Appeals at Albany, on yesterday, the last day of the year, unanimously *affirmed the constitutionality of the Excise Law*, taking up in the decision given, the points made against the law by Judge CARDOZA last Summer, and reversing them *seriatim*. This is a very important aid to the action of the Legislature; though it is our own opinion, even now, that there are features in the Excise Law which require modification, and which had better be modified at once.

The New Year.

Most of us in ordinary health enjoy New-Year's Day. The exceptions are mainly those condemned to keep holiday all the year round, and to whom the New-Year brings but tediousness; or those who never rejoice on their own account or that of any one else. But after these dyspeptics are excluded, there yet remains a fine hearty crowd—a sweeping majority, in fact, who got up this morning with the determination to enjoy themselves with all their might. And these latter are the true philosophers; their teachings are as cheerful as they are wise; they realize that man is not necessarily born to be melancholy any more than the beasts of the field or the birds of the air. May such people live a thousand years; may their shadow never be less—in short, a Happy New-Year to them all!

New-Year's Day is like a hill upon which the traveler pauses to rest, to look back over the ground he has traversed, and to look forward to that which is before him. How long it took to reach the place on which he stands; how short the distance to the eye, now that it has been passed over! Points of interest were slow of reaching, and few and far between, but in the foreshortening of the landscape they seem a little crowded now.

We start fair this morning upon a new stage of the journey, and as the stage is twelve months, long let us lay in a good stock of good temper, the best mental *pabulum* known to science; a good stock of self-appreciation, which pushes nations as well as people along at high speed, and above all make conscience our compass and honor our staff as we go through the journey. And as we gather to-day in many hospitable homes, let us welcome the New-Year with gladness and good will, and bid good-by to the old year with gratitude for what good things he gave to us, and the many pleasant memories he leaves behind. In parting we may repeat the words with which a writer whose creed has ever been that of kindness, and whose ideal of a holiday is the best and cheeriest that ever man conceived, bade farewell to an old friend. "Let us," says he, "leave our old friend in one of these moments of unmixed happiness, of which, if we seek them, there are ever some to cheer our transitory existence here. There are dark shadows on the earth, but its lights are stronger in the contrast. Some men, like bats or owls, have better eyes for the darkness than for the light; we who have no such optical powers are better pleased to take our last parting look at the visionary companions of many solitary hours, when the brief sunshine of the world is blazing full upon them."

Europe—The Political Oracle on the Opening Year.

On New-Year's Day every year it is customary in Europe, as well as at Washington, for the representatives of Foreign Powers to present the "compliments of the season" to the head of the nation to which they are accreditted. These gentlemen are in the habit—or rather it is their prescribed rule—to say something very commonplace, and they are generally replied to in the same fashion. The present Emperor of the French, however, made one remarkable exception.

On the first of January, 1859, as every one remembers, he overstepped even the furthest limits of conventional and diplomatic courtesy, and told the Austrian Ambassador that, although the relations of France with Austria were not such as he desired, yet M. VON HUEBNER might be pleased to assure his Imperial Master that the *personal* relations of the two Emperors would not change.

A panic on the Paris Exchange came at once; a panic throughout Europe followed the ominous New-Year's greeting, and the Italian war was the consequence. We refer to this fact to-day for the reason that we believe that some similar oracular expression from some of the Sovereigns of Europe, hinting at their intentions, is necessary to dispel the cloud which oppresses all Europe.

Look at Prussia, the foremost Power to-day in Germany. The annexed provinces are dissatisfied. They see the last remnants of liberty, which their former masters had left them, gradually disappear. Compulsory military service is extended over them. Taxes are increased, commercial ventures are stopping, employment is scarce, wages low, confidence destroyed, and all manner of business, isto use an expressive phrase, consumptive.

The political situation of all Europe is anything but encouraging; difficulties of a most important character rise up in the East; Russia is arming, concentrating her troops; Turkey is in agony—internal convulsions and external dangers menace her at every point. Austria is preparing herself to be ready at any moment to fight—who knows whom? Her own subjects, or Prussia, or Russia, or the Turks? Russia is on the lookout, sitting, as it were, on the watch-tower of observation, prepared at all times to turn affairs to her advantage. The decrepit condition of Austria; the growing dissatisfaction of her numerous and incongruous nationalities; the dubious situation of things near the mouth of the Danube; the quarrels of the Greek Christians with their Mussulman rulers, not to speak of the grand extension of Russian power in Asia—all these press heavily upon the public mind of Europe.

Then there is Spain with a revolution at her door. The last of the Bourbons, of the race which never learned and never forgot anything, is tottering on her throne. "Let the body be lost, if only the soul be saved," Queen ISABELLA is reported to have answered to remonstrances of members of her own family, thus indicating her purpose to persevere in the course she has adopted.

And there is Italy, with the still unsolved question of the temporal power of the Papacy. And not only this—brigandage throughout the provinces of Naples and on the Island of Sicily, a depreciated currency and a constantly recurring necessity for new loans. Enthusiasm for a newly-created nationality is all very well, and it goes some ways, but it pays not in the end. The proposed marriages of Italian Princes with enormously rich heiresses will not mend the matter. The people at large must be brought to a sober recognition of their affairs.

France herself is all in a hubbub. Silk manufacture not only but many other industrial pursuits are at a low ebb. The people begin to grumble. The Mexican expedition is a failure and the prestige of the Emperor, as a man of sagacity and discernment, is on the wane. And when the French grumble, that's the half-way station to revolution.

Now, if the ruling Monarchs of Europe were to have sense enough fully to comprehend the present situation, they could find no better opportunity than the usual New Year's gratulations, of which we have spoken, to allay all apprehensions and satisfy, for a time at least, all the wishes of their people. Were they to speak words of honest truth to the Ambassadors of the different nations presenting themselves, doubt and uncertainty would vanish. But to expect that of them would be vain.

Our Chronology for 1866.

This morning, we present to our readers a full chronological record of the events, whether at home or abroad, which have been deemed of sufficient interest for publication during the year.

It will be found valuable for reference, and, as such, worthy of careful preservation. The vast number of separate facts which such a record necessarily contains must strike every one who even cursorily glances over it; and if the attention of the reader be allowed to follow it throughout, he will be astonished at the crowd of recollections which it calls up.

There need only be said further that every possible care has been taken, both as to the comprehensiveness of the diary and the correctness of its details.

The New Route of Commerce to the Eastern World.

The approaching departure, in the beginning of January, of the first steamer of the new line formed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco and China will be an event in the history of commerce. This great commercial corporation—perhaps the greatest in the world—having driven off all competitors between this port and Panama, as well as on the Pacific side, and having performed their service with such energy and fidelity as to make their steamers the most popular as well as the most profitable line of steamships ever run in American waters, now attempt a new and grand experiment in commerce—namely, to connect anew the Oriental countries with America and Europe.

They are in a condition to make the effort, having a large surplus of profit and having recently increased their capital by $10,000,000. Their whole property is said to be in value some $30,000,000, with the good-will of some of the best businesses ever enjoyed by a commercial line.

New discoveries or sudden changes in the fortunes of certain States have not unfrequently turned the commerce of the world into new channels. Venice had once the carrying trade of the world, then Portugal, then Holland, and finally England. The discovery of America, the rise of new sea-powers and fall of others, changed the currents of the world's commerce.

This new and grand enterprise of sending large steamers to connect the Western Continent, over six thousand miles of ocean, with the Eastern, may be the opening of one of those new streams through the sea which bring with them wealth and fertility to distant lands. China produces largely an article of first necessity with us—tea. The voyage to New-York, with transhipments on the Isthmus, must be far quicker than by any other route. What is to hinder entire the tea trade from taking this new direction—the only great change required being the packing of tea in stronger cases? All the Pacific slope of the Union, even to Denver City, must ultimately be supplied thus from that side.

The difference in time alone will be a considerable cheapening. Silks, too, and the many little luxuries and nick-nacks which we import from China, will take that route. Even after the completion of the Pacific Railroad, such is the superior cheapness of marine freight, all such articles for our Eastern coast would still go by sea.

But trade, to be thriving, must draw from both parties. What will California export to China? Our readers will hardly guess the first article. It is no less than *deceased Chinese*. It seems that this singular people cannot bear to be buried in foreign soil, and one of the stipulations with all the gangs of laborers who are brought over to San Francisco by their employers is that if they die their bodies shall be embalmed and sent back to the "Celestial Empire;" so that the embalmed bodies of these foreigners is already an important article of export.

No doubt, too, in time, California will send wheat and flour to China, as she already exports them to this coast. Salted fish also from Oregon, perhaps lumber, the metals, especially silver, as well as clothing and machinery, may eventually be forwarded.

The emigrant trade between the two countries will be brisk, both in going and returning, as California, under the present high rate of wages among Americans, must have cheap foreign labor; and these laborers rarely settle in this country.

The English travel from China to Europe will undoubtedly soon take this route, as quicker and more convenient. Perhaps the travel from India may also be secured; for there is no question that a truly first-class American line of steamers, like the Pacific Mail, is superior in accommodations, elegance and speed to that of any other country.

All the Oriental luxuries will speedily find their way by this new route of commerce; and a trade may begin with Japan, China and India, and our Western coast, such as we have no conception of now. A slight cheapening of commerce, or rise of price in an article produced, will often raise the scale of living of a whole people. A new and profitable trade between California, or the United States and the East, might enable millions of human beings in China or Japan to eat better fare and become new customers to this country.

The telegraph informs us that the leading citizens of San Francisco are celebrating the approaching important event of the departure of the *Colorado* for China with a brilliant banquet. They see the immense importance of such a new commercial connection, and the possible results of moment to the world that may come forth from it. The historian of the future may also regard it as one of the great events of this century—the first beginning of a new current in the world's commerce—the opening of a period rich in wealth and traffic to the powerful and opulent States yet to exist on the shores of the Pacific.

Military Matters in England.

The astonishing developments of the late German-Italian war, the threatening aspect toward the peace of Powers not immediately involved which it assumed, and the subsequent efforts of LOUIS NAPOLEON to place his army upon an extended basis, have had their natural effect in forcing the attention of the British Government and people to the insufficient provisions now existing for the national defence. In addition to the warning conveyed by these events, it is felt that there are other causes which may produce trouble at any time and for which preparation must be made. There are still unsettled European questions which must be argued with the moral support of armies ready for action. The insurrection in Candia, involving as it did a reopening of the Turkish question, and the still unsettled difficulty with Spain, are present elements of possible danger, to say nothing of the impression felt by many that German affairs have not as yet been definitely arranged.

The report of a commission to examine into the successful operation of the recruiting system has not tended to make the prospect more cheerful. It is stated that it is very difficult to procure recruits for the regular army, and this for various reasons. The pay is very small, and the life not over attractive; the chance of promotion is very slight, and the "common private" is not looked upon with much cordiality among the great mass of the people. The soldier is in fact very much an isolated being, and as, with few exceptions, all English regiments must spend many years abroad, he is debarred the occasional intercourse with friends which the rules of the service allow. Nor is the domestic life of the soldier attractive. The unvarying and unavoidable companionship of a crowd of men in a repelling whitewashed barrack-room is anything but agreeable to many men, and the married soldier has few comforts which speak of home. And so recruits do not come in.

In addition to this difficulty it is said that the volunteer force diminishes rather than otherwise, in spite of the efforts to increase its popularity. Naturally, of course, the third military resource of the country, the militia, is brought prominently into notice. This force, when actually levied, numbers 120,000 men, of whom England is bound to furnish 80,000, Ireland 30,000 and Scotland 10,000. This, it is argued, is insufficient; but it can be made effective by its consolidation into a militia army. At present the men are trained for twenty-one days in each year, but there is no distinctive organization worthy of the name. The regiments are mustered and drilled in their respective counties, and seldom are brought together; they only know their own drill ground, and have no idea of brigade manœuvres; and, in case of service, would be commanded by officers of the regular army, and, in fact, be considered as a temporary adjunct thereof. What the English Press is demanding therefore is the perfecting of this militia, and its increase in proportion to the population from which it is drafted. And it is argued that an army formed thereof, with its own officers, more perfect training, and its own military establishment, would be available for home defence under any but extremely trying circumstances.

That England, whose *rôle* has of late years been that of neutrality in all European contests, should be so earnestly discussing these matters, is significant enough. It tends to show that it may not always be possible to stand aloof from whatever wars may arise. It also shows what a deep hold the course of our own war has taken upon the English mind. It would be impossible to introduce into Great Britain the military systems of the absolute monarchies of Europe, nor until the American war was fought out was it understood that those systems were unnecessary in England. It was found that a whole people can be relied upon in case of need to do their own fighting; but there was this difference—that here there was a vast organized nucleus from which not one, but a dozen armies could be formed. It is the formation of this nucleus which is now urged. With the regular army for foreign service, and the volunteers and efficient militia for home service, it is presumed, and with justice, that sudden attack could be held in check until the whole nation were aroused to defend itself successfully; and as the nation—though not a military—is still a fighting nation, the process would probably not occupy a great space of time.

MINING STOCK OPERATORS BEWARE!—The Providence *Journal* states that a requisition has lately been issued by the Governor of one of the New-England States on the Governor of another State for the arrest and delivery of a fugitive from justice, charged with hocus-pocus in the getting up of a gold mining company. It seems that the individual in question, while engaged in organizing the company, exhibited a list purporting to be a subscription for stock by men of wealth, well known in the community. The representation that these were *bona fide* subscribers induced others to subscribe and pay in their money. Subsequently it was discovered that the wealthy parties aforesaid had simply *lent their names* to help the projector; in fact, that they never had an interest in the enterprise, and that the representations to the contrary made by the projector, were untrue. Hereupon, those who had paid in money instituted proceedings against the promoter as a swindler.

The result of the case will be watched with much interest. The fraud which is made the basis of the proceedings, has notoriously been practiced extensively, and thus far with impunity, in New-York. Gold companies and petroleum companies without number have been started precisely in this manner; hundreds of stockholders being conscious that they have been victimized, but the victimizers being left in undisturbed enjoyment of the spoils. We hope that the Providence *Journal* will tell us what becomes of its man.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.—The semi-annual dividends advertised by the banks exhibit great prosperity. The highest is that of the Broadway, which announces twelve per cent; the Chatham comes next with eight per cent.; Tradesmen's, seven and a half per cent.; the Park, seven per cent. The other rates are six and five per cent., respectively, the only one below these being the Phenix, which pays four per cent. Of the savings banks the East River yields the highest interest. The United States Trust Company and the Farmers' Loan pay each five per cent.; the Union, four. The Telegraph Companies have fallen somewhat from their high estate, the Western Union proclaiming a modest two per cent. Among the railroads, the New-York and New-Haven, the Michigan Central, and Reading, severally pay five per cent.; the Harlem, and Norwich and Worcester, four; and the New-York, Providence and Boston, three per cent.

Some lucky concerns figure conspicuously with quarterly dividends. The Bull's Head Bank pays four per cent., with two and a half extra. The Panama Railroad can boast of six per cent., and the Hartford and New-Haven and Fort Wayne, respectively, four and two and a half per cent. The Pacific Mail, which has recently paid a quarterly dividend of five per cent., delights its stockholders with a handsome stock dividend.

The Revenue Service.

Mr. A. N. LEWIS, who has been resident Internal Revenue Agent, from the organization of the office in 1864, relinquishes the position, to-day, to Mr. GEO. W. MCLEAN, who was appointed to succeed thereto, at the close of last week. Mr. LEWIS retires from office with an enviable reputation for efficiency and uprightness, with the esteem of his associates, and the confidence of his immediate official superiors of the Revenue Bureau, and the Treasury Department.

Mr. MCLEAN, who now becomes Revenue Agent, is a banker and broker by profession, and a gentleman of high personal character. He was lately appointed Street Commissioner for the City, in place of Mr. CORNELL. Whether he intends to fill both offices we are not aware.

PERSONAL.

Brothers HAZLETON, WAGSTAFF and MURPHY belong to an organization called "the Praying Band," of Troy. They and some forty others hold themselves in readiness to go into the country whenever and wherever they may be invited to pray. Their labors are followed invariably by a pronounced religious excitement, and revivals are anticipated in the western part of the State by the faithful.

Since the return of Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ from his scientific expedition to Brazil he has been overwhelmed with invitations to lecture. The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association have engaged him for the evenings of the 12th and 15th of January, at which times he will lecture on the "Aspect of the Amazons" and the "Animals of Brazil."

JOHN ZUNDEL, formerly Organist at the Court of Russia, subsequently and for ten years organist in Brooklyn, has been teaching the Western fingers how to play for some time past. He is now in Brooklyn on a visit of a few weeks, and will shortly give a grand organ concert there.

The Police are utterly unable to find any clue to the whereabouts of Mr. LOUIS FOX, the well-known billiard player of Rochester. He has been missed since the 5th of December—no reason can be suggested for his leaving home, and none for his mysterious absence.

Rear-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, U. S. N., who has had charge of the Charlestown Navy-yard during the past four years, having been relieved, has taken up his residence in Brooklyn, of which place he has been a citizen for nearly fifty years.

The veteran auctioneer, PILLSBURY, who long ago retired from the practice of his arts makes an annual appearance on the platform of Plymouth Church. This year, on the 8th of January, he will officiate at the sale of the pews in that church.

Mrs. HARRIET B. STOWE and daughter made an attempt to come from Boston to spend the Christmas holidays in New-York. They got as far as Worcester, were snowed up, and failed to connect.

Bishop POTTER has been made the recipient of an elegant residence by his friends. In the meantime the subject of a new diocese in Brooklyn, and a second in Albany is actively discussed.

Mons. BLOT, the most sensible of masculine cooks, is lecturing in Philadelphia, where he reveals to the young ladies of the city the mysteries of economy and taste.

Mr. J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. GEARY of Pennsylvania.

Sundry Items of News.

The new Academy of Music is to be finished by February, when it will be reopened to the public, unless Recorder HACKETT has some fresh revelation in regard to the public safety. His Honor could scarcely have made a worse blunder than he did in directing attention to the Academy as open to suspicion in this respect. There is probably not a building in New-York, new or old, with more substantial walls or a better foundation. Probably the Recorder meant to do somebody a service by his caution—possibly it was the Academy itself.

The *Post* is mistaken in saying that the yachts reached England in advance of Commodore MCVICKAR, who went out as judge of the race. Com. McV. arrived in the *Scotia* two or three days before the yachts, but not anticipating their arrival in less than sixteen days, he had gone to London. He was not *at Cowes* when the yachts arrived.

The victory of the *Henrietta* was celebrated with great spirit in the vicinity of Washington Heights, last evening, by the dwellers on the upper part of the Island. Mr. BENNETT's friends and neighbors gave vent to their feelings by burning tar-barrels, and a great deal of lusty cheering.

A subscription list has been opened at the office of PRINCE & DAUCHY, No. 44 Broad-street, for the receipt of donations for the families of the officers and seamen lost from the yacht *Fleetwing*, on the ocean race. W. R. TRAVERS, Esq., is Treasurer of the Fund.

Mr. L. W. JEROME has added to the attractions of Jerome Park a fine skating pond, which (wind and weather permitting) is to be opened to the members of the American Jockey Club and their families on Thursday next.

LOUISIANA.

Remains of Lieut. Wilson—The Congressional Investigating Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The body of Lieut. WILSON is on it way here from Galveston, and will be forwarded to Massachusetts on arrival. Lieut. WILSON was a son of the United States Senator of that name.

It is whispered that the Congressional Investigation Committee declined the invitation to the city banquet, for the reason that it did not want to compromise itself by being present. Want of time, however, was the reason alleged by the Committee.

Two ships cleared on Saturday for Bremen, with partial cargoes of cotton.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

OPENING OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF MILLIGAN.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, petitioner on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, has been published. MILLIGAN, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted by a Military Commission. The opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed on three questions, as follows: First, on the facts stated in the petition and exhibits, ought a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued? Second, on the facts stated, ought the said LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN to be discharged from custody, as in said petition prayed? Third, whether upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, the Military Commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said MILLIGAN in the manner and form as in said petition and exhibits it is stated?

Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, in which he said one of the plainest constitutional provisions was infringed when MILLIGAN was tried by a Court not ordained and established by Congress. No reason of necessity could be urged why he was not delivered to the Circuit of Indiana, to be proceeded against according to law; and another guarantee of freedom was broken when he was denied a trial by Jury. To the first two questions the Court gave an affirmative answer, and the majority gave a negative to the last one. Chief-Justice CHASE, for himself and Justices WAYNE, SWAYNE and MILLER, being unable to concur in some important particulars with the opinion which had been read, made a separate statement of their views of the whole case. He said the trial and sentence of MILLIGAN were by a Military Commission convened in Indiana during the Fall of 1864. The action of the Commission had been under consideration by President LINCOLN for some time, when he himself became the victim of an abhorred conspiracy. It was approved by his successor in May, 1865, and sentence was ordered to be carried into execution. The proceedings, therefore, had the fullest sanction of the Executive Department of the Government. It was clear the writ ought to issue, and that MILLIGAN was entitled to the discharge prayed for. The third question must be answered negatively, as an unavoidable inference from affirmative answers to the other two. We do not, he said, doubt that the positive provisions of the act of Congress require such answers. We do not think it necessary to look beyond their provisions. In them we find sufficient and controlling reasons for our conclusions, but they could not agree to the opinion of the majority, that not only was the Military Commission not authorized by Congress, but that it was not in the power of Congress to authorize it, from which it may be thought to follow. The dissenting Judges maintain that where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and imminent public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety. They cannot doubt that in such a time of public danger, when conspiracies existed in Indiana, Congress had power under the Constitution to provide for the organization of a Military Commission, and for the trial by that Commission of persons engaged in this conspiracy.

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND VAGRANCY REVOKED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, now in temporary command of the Department of the South, in a General Order, dated Dec. 22, announces that the President has ordered the revocation of the two paragraphs, given below, of Gen. SICKLES' Order of Oct. 1, 1866. Those are the paragraphs about which so much has been said *pro* and *con* in the newspapers, and for the revocation of which the President has been so fiercely assailed in some journals. They have not been given to the public heretofore: "Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship. Nor shall any person be sold to service as a punishment for crime or for other cause, by any authority whatever. Second, The laws of the States respectively in this Department, defining and punishing vagrancy, applicable to white persons, may be enforced against all persons. Nevertheless, no one who shall have used reasonable diligence to obtain employment, or who shall be unable to work by reason of infirmity, shall be deemed a vagrant."

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

New-Year's Day will be very generally observed here to-morrow, especially in official circles. The President and most of the Cabinet Ministers, together with a number of Senators and prominent military officers, will receive formally, while the custom of calling among the private residents promises to be more than usually regarded. About six inches of snow have fallen to-day, which is turning to rain to-night, and gives an unpleasant promise for to-morrow.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLS will not receive visitors to-morrow owing to recent domestic afflictions in their respective families. Workmen have been employed to-day in erecting the platform from a north window of the Executive Mansion, through which the visitors will pass out after seeing the President. Mrs. Senator PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER will receive, with the President, a large number of prominent Government officials and citizens, and sojourners will receive their friends.

THE FORT PHILIP KEARNEY MASSACRE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following telegram:

FORT LARAMIE, Dec. 29, 1866.

Hon. Lewis Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

An Indian arrived from Tongue River reports that a large party of Mennecojous, Bales, Ogallalas, Crows, Unkaphappas, Blackfeet and [illegible], left Tongue River on the 12th inst. for Fort Philip Kearney, and on the 22d the Indians were discovered near the fort. Brevet Lieut.-Col. FETTERMAN, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. GRAMMOND, with ninety enlisted men, left the fort to give them battle. Nothing more was heard from them until a party sent out from the fort found them at a distance of four miles, all lying dead, Col. FETTERMAN and his entire command having been massacred by the Indians.

(Signed) M. T. PATRICK, Upper Platte Agent.

COL. CARRINGTON AND THE MASSACRE AT FORT PHILIP KEARNEY.

Col. CARRINGTON, who was in command of the post at Fort Philip Kearney at the recent massacre of nearly a hundred soldiers, has been relieved, and will probably be ordered under arrest for trial on charges of carelessness in the performance of his duty. It seems that the detachment was cut off from all chances of retreat to the fort and overpowered. It is claimed that Col. CARRINGTON could have prevented this.

VIRGINIA AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, Senator elect from Virginia, has written a letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, in which he substantially confirms what I stated in my dispatch of the 24th inst., relative to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments by the Virginia Legislature. I learn from a well-posted politician in Richmond that Mr. SEGAR's statement is well founded; but, on the other hand, we have received several letters from prominent citizens of Virginia, asserting positively that Mr. SEGAR had no such assurances from members of the Legislature as he claims to have had.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The report that Mr. HOOPER, of the Bank Committee, intends to introduce a bill to specially prohibit a further increase of National Banks is unfounded. The law already prohibits any increase of circulation beyond $300,000,000, and the same feature is embodied in the bill now before Congress. And inasmuch as a majority of the Committee are unalterably opposed to any further increase, there does not seem to be much danger that any such proposition will succeed, nor any necessity for reënacting the provision above alluded to.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee held a long session to-day and then adjourned until Wednesday. The Senators congratulate themselves that they will have at least one holiday. Commissioner WELLS was present at the session to-day, explaining his Tariff Bill to the Committee. They hope to have it ready to report on Monday next.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION CASE.

There is a wide and earnest demand for the opinion in the Military Commission case, the desire being to learn the precise grounds on which the Judges of the United States Supreme Court decided that important question. The Clerk of the Court supplied copies to the Press for the usual pecuniary consideration. W. H. & O. H. MORRISON, of Washington, have the opinion in press, and in a few days will furnish copies to the trade in the principal cities at 25 cents each, and the public generally on orders.

GOV. PATTON AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, finds Congressmen as far as he has conversed with them, divided in their expressions and opinions upon the subject of the Amendment, as a *sine qua non* to the admission of the Southern States. Quite a large number of the Republicans asserted their willingness to make this the basis of admission to all truly loyal members, but these embrace chiefly the Conservative wing of the party—the more extreme members being opposed to committing themselves upon the question.

It is not improbable that a caucus will be held to consider the propriety of offering the Amendment to the South as a finality, when we shall know more about the matter.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Gen. ASHLEY, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has remained in this city during the present recess, attending to Committee business. He has prepared a bill to be reported on the reassembling of Congress, having in view the reorganization of the Southern States, not, however, remanding them to a territorial condition, but recognizing present arrangements until Conventions can be called to remodel the respective State Governments.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee held no session to-day, and will probably not meet again until after the assembling of Congress.

THE WEATHER.

It commenced snowing at about 4 o'clock this morning. At noon the snow is four or five inches deep, and the sleighing is quite good.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Republican and Democratic Caucuses—The Republicans Nominate Edmund L. Pitt, of Orleans, for Speaker, and Luther Caldwell, of Chemung, for Clerk—Troubles Among the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 31.

The Republican caucus, to-night, was entirely harmonious. EDMUND L. PITTS, of Orleans County, was nominated for Speaker by acclamation, the opposition having become helpless during the day.

The Democratic caucus was the scene of bitter wrangling. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN peremptorily declined being a candidate for Speaker, but several of his friends persisted in voting for him, and there was much angry contention between Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, and other members, and at one time there was a fair prospect of a general row.

Mr. CUSHMAN, the present incumbent, led in the Republican caucus for Clerk on the first ballot, but his strength steadily declined. The opposition gradually united on CALDWELL. CUSHMAN has held office for five years.

The Republican and Democratic Caucuses.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

At the Union caucus held this evening in the Capitol, over which D. C. LITTLEJOHN presided, Mr. E. L. PITTS was chosen Speaker by acclamation, and LUTHER CALDWELL, of Elmira, was elected Clerk on the sixth ballot.

At the Assembly Democratic Caucus held this evening, 42 out of the 46 members were present. Mr. SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton, presided, and D. G. STORR, of Sullivan, and CHARLES BLAUVELT, of New-York, acted as Secretaries. An informal ballot for candidate for Speaker resulted as follows: Thomas J. Creamer, 8; John C. Jacobs, 9; William Williams, 6; G. H. Millspaugh, 7; John E. Develin, 4; Smith M. Weed, 3. On the second formal ballot, Creamer received 14; Develin, 13; Millspaugh, 14, and Henry C. Genet, 1. Mr. DEVELIN stated that the propriety of not making any nominations at all had been broached. It was a question whether the Democrats would not stand better in the House if they entered it to-morrow without being committed to any particular set of candidates. He merely threw out the proposition for the consideration of the caucus without saying whether he was for or against it.

Mr. CREAMER thought it a strange proposition to make to a Democratic caucus—a caucus representing some 352,000 votes that were cast at the last election. He thought that they ought to enter the House with a united front, regardless of whatever favors the majority may have it in their power to grant or deny, and thoughtful only of the integrity and honor of the party they represented. It was a very suspicious proposition, and those who make it belong elsewhere.

Mr. GENET called the gentleman to order, charging him with indulging in personalities.

Mr. CREAMER inquired whether the remarks fitted Mr. GENET.

Mr. GENET replied that if he thought so he ought to apply them directly, and take the responsibility afterward.

Mr. CREAMER retorted that the gentleman was not now in the New-York Board of Aldermen, and that he (Mr. CREAMER) would take the full responsibility of all his words.

Mr. DEVELIN said that nobody had a right to assume, from what he had said, that he was either for or against the proposition. He had merely said that such a suggestion had been made.

Several ballots were had, Messrs. CREAMER, MILLSPAUGH and others withdrawing their names, when finally JARVIS LORD, of Monroe, was nominated by acclamation.

M. N. DE NOYELLES, of Schoharie, was nominated for Clerk; EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK, of New-York, for Sergeant-at-Arms; M. J. BURTON, of Westchester, for Doorkeeper, and JOSHUA R. SIMMONS for Postmaster.

G. W. MILLSPAUGH, H. C. GENET and J. C. JACOBS were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The Republican Assembly caucus met in the Assembly Chamber at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. J. L. PARKER, Cayuga, called the caucus to order, and moved that D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, act as Chairman, which was carried.

HENRY F. TARBOX, of Genesee, and WILSON BERRYMAN, of New-York, were appointed Secretaries.

D. R. WOOD, of Onondago, moved that EDMUND L. PITTS, of Orleans, be nominated for Speaker by acclamation, which was carried.

Mr. CRANDELL, of Allegany, moved to proceed to an informal ballot for Clerk. Messrs. YOUNGLOVE, of Saratoga, and KIMBALL, of Franklin, were appointed tellers. An informal ballot resulted as follows: J. B. Cushman, 32; Luther Caldwell, 20; Waldo M. Potter, 15; C. S. Underwood, 8; A. K. Parker, 5. A formal ballot was then taken, as follows: Cushman, 33; Caldwell, 21; Potter, 17; Underwood, 70; and Parker, 4. The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Caldwell, 41; Cushman, 9; Potter, 33. Luther Caldwell was declared the nominee for Clerk.

Several nominations were made for Sergeant-at-Arms. On the third ballot JOHN K. KIMPER, of Wayne, was declared nominated.

J. B. DAVIS, of Onondago, was nominated for Doorkeeper, CHARLES J. GARDNER, of Jefferson, for First Assistant Doorkeeper, and JAMES STANNARD, of Schoharie, for Second Assistant.

The Chair appointed the following Committee to call future caucuses: Messrs. VANDENBERG, BRUCE, BRISTOL, PARKER, and GRIDLEY, and adjourned.

Constitutionality of the Excise Law.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

There are several cases involving the same principles, all of which were decided by this case:

Board of Excise in the Metropolitan District vs. Jackson S. Schultz.—The Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the judgment of the General Term, holding the Excise Law of April 14, 1866, constitutional. The Court held that the provisions of that act were within the scope of legislative authority, which extended to all subjects not prohibited by the Constitution; that there is no constitutional restriction inhibiting the right of the Legislature to regulate the trafficking in intoxicating liquors; that such regulation does not interfere with or restrain one of his liberty or property within the prohibitions of the Constitution; that licenses to sell liquors are mere temporary permits to do that which, without such permit, would be [illegible]; that such license is not a contract between the State and the licensee, giving to the latter any vested right; that such licenses are a part of the internal police system of the State, such as are used in the exercise of police powers, and are always subject to the control of the Legislature, which may revoke, modify or continue them at pleasure; that the necessary powers of the Legislature over all subjects of internal police regulation are a part of the great constitutional grant of powers which cannot be sold or given away or relinquished, and in respect to which no Legislature can bind its successor. Judgment affirmed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$630,117 52 in Treasure.

The steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, Dec. 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$62,000 00	Panama R. R. Co.	28,916 59
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	52,912 93	Lees & Waller	326,165 47
W. Schall & Co.	38,056 26	Wells, Fargo & Co	75,283 18
Third National Bank	9,127 09	Order	25,000 00
		Total	$617,461 52

FROM ASPINWALL.

Lanman & Kemp.	$1,500	Ribon & Munoz	$5,536
S. L. Isaacs & Asch	500	Sam'l D. Crane & Co.	1,100
Henry L. Fearing.	4,020		
Total			$630,117 52

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili and Peru Refuse Peace—Great Guana Frauds—Discoveries on the Amazon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1866.

The regular British steam packet between Valparaiso, Panama and intermediate ports, reached this bay on the 20th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Dec. 3, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th.

CHILI.

The propositions for peace between the South American Republics and Spain, made through France and England, when their tenor was known, were received with "profound disgust" by the Chilian people and Press. "Peace," says the *Mercurio*, "as proposed by the mediators, seems viewed only from the stand point of commercial interests, and the aims which European politics have on this continent."

The silence observed by the mediation relative to the bombardment of Valparaiso can have no other signification. If the mediating powers harbored the intention of arriving at an adjustment honorable for both belligerents, they ought not to begin by putting on one side the point which is of the greatest importance to Chili. They have not followed the advice of the *Times*, which was, to take into consideration the fact that Spain has been the aggressor. They have only kept in view two things: 1. To put an end to a war which is prejudicial to the trade of their subjects in America; and, 2. To hold out a helping hand to sister Spain, to enable her to escape from an embarrassing situation.

An attempted revolution at Mendoza, near the Chilian frontier, had been suppressed, after a little fighting, the revolutionists retiring to San Juan.

BOLIVIA.

Some disturbances had taken place among the Indian populations of Bolivia. A plan, it is said, existed to exterminate the white population. Some of the leaders were taken and shot, which appears to have had the effect to quiet matters.

PERU.

Señor COVARRUBIAS, Minister of Foreign Relations in Chili, had arrived at Lima in a war vessel from Valparaiso, on some business connected with the war with Spain. It is reported he took to Lima a proposition for peace, made by Spain through the Government of the United States.

The Press of Lima have published the accusations of a Señor BOGARDUS against the Peruvian Minister to London, and against Señor BARSEDA, Peruvian Minister to Washington, in which it is asserted that these officers in guano contracts alone have pocketed no less than nine millions of dollars. The Government was investigating the matter, although the general impression was that the charges were untrue.

The Government of Peru has commenced to work the Lobos Islands for guano. It has also decided to work the Guanape Islands, which are two hundred miles nearer to Callao than the Lobos, and are only twelve miles distant from the main land.

Some important results have followed the exploration of the tributaries of the Amazon. The steamer *Ucayali* had gone up as high as Pachitea, to which the river offered no obstructions, "and it was demonstrated that, with good roads, the Atlantic, by this route, can be reached in less time than it can by the way of Panama." Several steamers are to be built for this navigation.

The value of the exports from the Ports of Callao, Iquique, Islay, Huanchaco, Lambayeque and Paita amounted, for the past ten months of the year, to $25,577,993.

There is no news from Ecuador.

Central America.

By the arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburgh*, we have late dates from the five Central American States.

GUATEMALA.

Heavy rains in the latter part of November had caused much damage to the cochineal crop.

La Semana, of Guatemala, speaks very favorably of the present condition of all the Central American States. It says:

"For some time past political discussions have given way to ideas of intellectual, moral and material progress, and one must be blind not to see the great transformation which Central America has experienced under the influence of this change. Population has increased, commerce and agriculture have been developed, credit has been established, foreign relations have been opened and preserved, public education has been advanced and extended, some single States have more income now than the whole five had under the Federation; roads have been opened, edifices have been built, property has quadrupled in value, there is a general well-being, comfort and even luxury, undertakings in which large capitals are invested, security both in the towns and on the roads, and confidence for the future."

Congress met at Guatemala on the 25th November.

SALVADOR.

A prolonged shock of earthquake was experienced in the City of San Salvador on the night of the 29th November, but no damage resulted. The heavy winds had destroyed a large portion of the coffee trees in the neighborhood of Santa Tecla. The new wharf at La Union would soon be ready for use. Business was brisk in La Union, and the Government stores were full of goods. The road from La Union to San Miguel had been much improved. The town of San Esteban was increasing so much in population and commercial importance that it is in contemplation to establish an annual fair there. The fairs of San Miguel and La Paze were well attended and indigo sold high.

There is nothing of importance from Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Important Decrees by President Mosquera—Singular Conduct of a Ship Captain—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1866.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 1st instant. The papers contain several decrees of President MOSQUARA of an important character. One, directed to the Government of the State of Panama, orders that prizes of all the belligerants in the war between South America and Spain may be brought into any of the ports of this Republic, judged and sold. Also, that all corsairs or privateers may enter and remain in the ports of the United States of Colombia long enough to make indispensable repairs. Another decree orders the seizure of cannon said to be in Panama awaiting shipment to Peru, one of the belligerents.

President MOSQUERA sticks to his decrees expelling all the Archbishops and Bishops who decline to take the required oath to obey the civil law. The Bishop of Panama will go to Costa Rica. He has also ordered the sale of several of the old churches and church ruins of this city, in accordance with law.

Señor FRANCISCO AGUDELA has been appointed Consul-General to the United States, to reside at New-York. Dr. A. MORALES is named Secretary of Hacienda, and Señor P. SANTACOLOMA, late President of Panama, is made Intendente of War and the Navy.

In Panama not much of importance has transpired. The passengers from New-York by the *Henry Chauncey*, left Panama on the evening of the 18th, a little over seven days from New-York. They would arrive at San Francisco on the 31st. The China and Japan passengers would leave San Francisco Jan. 1, reaching Hong Kong in 25 days, making 45 days from New-York to China.

A brig called the *Jackmel Packet* entered the port of Aspinwall a few days ago under very suspicious circumstances, and was seized by the United States Consul, RICE. The vessel sailed some months ago from Singapore, under a charter for Melbourne, Australia with a cargo of specie, &c., but ran out of her legitimate voyage, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, put into two or three ports on the way, and finally brought up in Aspinwall for repairs and supplies to continue her voyage.

On arrival the Captain and owner, JOHN A. DAWES, tried to dispose of his cargo for half its value, but Consul RICE, suspecting him to be a runaway, stopped the trade, and with the aid of Lloyd's agent, Mr. COWAN, succeeded in procuring all her papers, and proved a plain case of barratry against the Captain. A guard from the United States ship *Mackinaw* was then placed on board of her by the Consul, who will send her to New-York, consigned to the Collector of Customs.

The *Jacmel Packet* was originally an American vessel; she afterward changed to British, and by the aid of the United States Consul at Singapore was again enabled to procure an American flag, under which she came to Aspinwall.

This is one of the few cases of barratry in which a seizure has been made.

The flag-ship *Powhattan* left for Callao on the 15th. The *Jamestown*, store-ship, is in port. At Aspinwall the double-ender *Mackinaw*, awaiting the *Florida* to relieve her.

Gen. MOSQUERA has sent Lieut.-Col. ULCROS as Captain of the Port of Aspinwall. He says he has orders to collect the tonnage tax assessed on American vessels, and he intends to collect. He is probably too sanguine.

The Free Masons here are to have a grand ball and supper on the 27th. Our Bishop having made the remark in the presence of some young ladies, while speaking of the ball, that the Pope had excommunicated all Free Masons, they (the young ladies of the city) became much distressed, but their anxiety has since been alleviated by the declaration of Bishop VASQUEZ, that he did not mean his remark as "mandatory."

WEST INDIES.

The Crisis—Partial Resumption of Specie Payments—French Troops Going Home—British Guns During the War—More Bull Rings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1866.

The monetary panic has decreased considerably and the excitement somewhat allayed, but the crisis has not passed by any means. The directors of the Spanish bank held a meeting, which was attended by a large number of merchants and bankers, when they proposed that the Spanish bank should redeem daily $25,000 of its notes in circulation. This resolution was submitted to the Captain-General and by him approved, and, therefore, a law, which will be in force during the next four months; and instead of the specie which the bank is compelled to have in its vaults according to its charter, it is authorized to replace it with Government bonds, which are guaranteed by the Government. The interest and principal of the Treasury warrants due on the 22d were promptly paid at the bank. To gain time and satisfy the clamors of the poorer classes the bank redeems only $200 of each billholder at a time, and as all Government employes have received their salaries in notes of the Spanish bank, a large quantity of the $25,000 will have to be deducted, as their names are entered on the books of the bank and will receive the cash in all probability before the other billholders. As a matter of course, all the different employes are very much dissatisfied with this arrangement, as they think that they should enjoy the preference over ordinary citizens, and beside, coming so sudden on their other mishaps. Their salaries have lately been reduced 25 per cent., to relieve the exhausted exchequer. Consequent on this panic, exchange has fallen considerably. Sterling, which only three weeks ago sold at 21½ premium, can now be had at 15 per cent., and gold bills on New-York are 5 per cent. less, with a prospect for a further decline. So far no failures have taken place, but several houses are reported to be in a very shaky condition, and will be compelled to wind up their affairs. Whenever any speculation is started in Havana, and a few of the leading merchants take an interest in it, the whole town gets excited over it, (something like the arrival of a circus in some backwoods settlement,) and everybody engages in it, without thinking or supposing that it may lead to its strong results. The *Banco de Comercio* resumed operations on Saturday, and no fears are now entertained that any bank, with the exception of BOSSIER'S, will again be compelled to suspend operations.

Another batch of French troops has arrived here, on their way home. The steamer *Florida*, of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, has 359 officers and soldiers on board, having left Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. She did not bring any papers or letters from Mexico, and leaves to-day for St. Nazaire. Another transport is expected here within two weeks.

During the war in the United States large quantities of arms were received here from Europe, and shipped to Texas and other parts of the South. Owing to the sudden close of the war some remained on hand, and the Government ordered them to be stored in the Artillery arsenal. The owners or agents have been notified to present themselves at the arsenal, as the authorities wish to remove the guns and caps to the Cabanas. The names of the interested parties are: Mr. C. G. Ramsay, formerly with Consul Helm, Agent of the Confederate Government; Mr. Falk; Ping, Huagon & Co.; J. Zangroniz, Herrera, Ping, John Crawford and Gartela.

We can now boast of another institution for the dissemination of advanced ideas of civilization and the moral improvement of the rising generation. The new bull-ring in Regla, opposite Havana, was inaugurated with the usual bull fight on Sunday, and was crowded to its utmost capacity. It is very conveniently situated, being only about fifty yards from the church and close to the building of the Literary Society. The prayers of those who worship God will now not be heard by human ears, as the cries, yells and profane oaths of the frequenters of the bull-ring, who outnumber them by many hundreds, will not allow the voice of prayer to be heard audibly. How much longer will bull-fights and prize-fights be tolerated in countries which profess to be civilized and Christian?

Several murders and robberies having lately taken place near Remedios, by banditti, the Government has taken energetic measures to bring the miscreants to justice. One of the bandits was killed by the police, after having wounded one of the latter.

The *Eagle*, from New-York, the splendid steamer *Mississippi*, from New-Orleans, and the *Cuba*, from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday. Among the passengers by the latter are Col. JOHN L. WINTHROP and lady, of Newport, and Mrs. STANYES, widow of Major STANYES and niece of JEFFERSON DAVIS. This lady has been trying to obtain the remains of her husband, who fell in one of the battles in Virginia. She was not successful in her efforts. QUASIMODO.

CONNECTICUT.

Fire in New-Haven—One Man Burned to Death—Funeral of Hon. E. C. Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 31.

The oil works of COWLES & LEET, in this city, were destroyed by fire this evening. A man named THOMPSON perished in the flames.

The funeral of Hon. E. C. SCRANTON takes place to-morrow.

Terrific Tornado Near Nevada, Cal.—Narrow Escape of the Town—Favorable Reports from Arizona—Sailing of the Steamer Colorado for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 31.

Particulars of the late storm in Nevada County, California, have been received. It appears that the terrific tornado passed about half a mile southwest of the town of Nevada, leveling houses, trees, and everything in its course. Had the hurricane gone directly over the town, it is impossible to calculate what damage it might have done. At Peake Ravine Grove 32 large trees were broken in twain eight or ten feet from the ground, and shivered into kindling-wood as though it had been the work of lightning. Large houses were picked up by the wind and carried some distance and thrown a mass of ruins to the ground. In the course of the northward its width was about 500 feet. It was by far the most terrific storm which has ever occurred in California.

Private letters from Prescott, Arizona, of the 10th inst., say that the mines and mills in that vicinity are doing remarkably well. The ore yields $80 to $100 per ton.

Indians continue to commit depredations in every direction.

The steamer *Colorado*, which sails on the 1st of January, will probably take half a million of dollars for China on terms much easier than heretofore paid, and inaugurating the transmission of treasure by steam to that country.

The British bark *Bogota*, which sailed for Liverpool on the 20th inst., took 1,500 barrels of flour and 9,000 sacks of wheat.

The steamer *Golden City*, with passengers from New-York Dec. 11, is coming up the harbor. She also brings passengers for Yokohama, Japan, and Hong Kong, per steamer *Colorado*, which is to sail to-morrow.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 31.

A fire occurred in the village of Honeoye Falls in this county this morning. The Caswell Hotel and stables, the livery stable of J. O. SMITH, and the stables of the Falls Hotel were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $15,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

CANADA.

The Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Arrest of a Defaulting Adjutant-General—The Robbers of the Royal Insurance Agency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 31.

A railway collision resulting fatally occurred on Saturday night on the Grand Trunk, between Point St. Charles and the Tanner's Junction, three miles from the city depot. The New-York train due at Montreal 9:20 was two hours late, and passed Point St. Charles shortly after 11 o'clock. A freight train from the West passed Tanner's Junction, the next station, about the same time, without orders from the Conductor, who was left behind. The Tanner's operator telegraphed to Point St. Charles, but it was too late, the two trains came into collision with immense force. The freight train was drawn by two engines, and had on board only two engine-drivers and a brakesman. The engine of the express ran on to the top of the engine of the freight, crushing the driver of the front engine, NEWBOLD, into a shapeless, lifeless mass, and so injuring the other driver, ROBINSON, that his life is despaired of. NEWBOLD, the deceased, was a strictly temperate man, and his Bible was found in his pocket.

Col. BROWNE, late Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia, who absconded some months ago with a large amount of Government and other funds, was brought back to Montreal yesterday, in charge of the Chief of Police, MCLAUGHLIN, who traced him to Hamburg, in Prussia, and after surmounting many difficulties, got the consent of the Prussian authorities to his arrest. BROWNE was brought before Judge MONDELET to-day and committed for trial at the next term of Court of Queen's Bench. He is a handsome-looking man, and served as an officer in the British Army in the Crimea and lost an arm there.

The newspapers here are urging that the Administrator of the Government give up the parties who stole $250,000 of securities of the Royal Insurance Agency in New-York and effected their escape into Canada. They say he may do this in the exercise of the Royal prerogative, although the case does not fall within the Extradition Treaty.

The Fenian Trials—Railway Accident at Sarnia—Three Persons Seriously Injured—Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 31.

The remainder of the Fenians here, numbering thirty-two, will be tried next assizes, commencing Jan. 15. They have been notified by the law officer of the Crown that they must all be ready for trial then. No delay will be consented to unless special cause be shown.

The Toronto *Leader*, in commenting on the Sweetsburgh trials, says: "The Juries failed to convict upon the clearest evidence, and a plain failure of justice has occurred in most of the cases." The three Fenians sentenced to death at Sweetsburgh will probably share the fate of those at Toronto, to whom it is believed the Royal clemency will be extended, notwithstanding ROBBERS hoped to force us to hang them."

Weather bright and clear. Excellent sleighing. Thermometer 24 degrees above zero.

LONDON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 31.

The accident on Saturday evening at Sarnia Junction of the Great Western Railway, is attributed to the fact that the switch on the main line was left open, after a Sarnia train was let on the branch, and that the *Semaphore* showed a signal that the main track was all right. The next train, consequently, dashed into the train on the branch. Miss CAMPBELL, of Port Huron, had a thigh broken, and it is feared will not recover. Mr. KITCHEN and Mr. DALY, employes of the Company, were badly injured, the latter fatally.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 31.

In the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Park Hill, on Saturday, one passenger car rolled down the embankment twenty feet, making two complete revolutions. One passenger was severely injured, and several bruised. The conductor was also badly hurt. The rails are supposed to have spread from frost.

OTTAWA, Monday, Dec. 31.

The discount on American invoices this week is 23 per cent.

The river is open at Prescott, and the ferry-boat is running regularly to Ogdensburgh.

Arrest of Lieut.-Col. Browne—The Quebec Relief Fund—Departure of Major-Gen. Napier.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 31.

A fire occurred yesterday at KERSHAW & EDWARD's safe factory, and a large quantity of tools and machinery was destroyed. Insured for $10,000.

The fire-alarm telegraph is to ring in the New-Year.

The Chief of Police has arrived, having in custody Lieut.-Col. BROWNE, the late Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia, who absconded with a large amount of funds. He had an exciting chase of four months over Great Britain and Continental Europe, finally securing him at Hamburg. BROWNE was [illegible] to-day, and committed for trial at the next Assizes.

QUEBEC, Monday, Dec. 31.

The method of distributing the relief fund is causing considerable discussion. The *Chronicle* says: "Three-fourths of the people in the burnt district are professional or occasional beggars, and to give them the money would be to waste it." There are advocates for settling them on the back lands of the Province.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 31.

Major-Gen. NAPIER, commanding the military forces in Upper Canada, left in the noon train for Boston, *en route* to England. A considerable number of officers and prominent citizens were at the station to see him off.

The new year is to be rung in with chimes.

A sleighing club recently formed were out to-day for a drive with twenty-five cutters in procession, and created some sensation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Subject for a Medical College—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Considerable excitement occurred on board the steamer *Saxon* this morning, by the discovery of two boxes on board containing human bodies. While taking out a box marked "Brunswick," a hole was accidently made in it when a substance resembling human flesh was exposed. This led to the opening of the box. Two female bodies divested of clothing were revealed to the horrified bystanders. This discovery led to the examination of another box bearing the same mark, when two more bodies were found. The bodies had the appearance of having been boxed up but a short time, and all knowledge concerning them is shrouded in mystery. The boxes were put on board the *Saxon* just before she left Philadelphia, and not in season to receive bills of lading. All manner of stories are rife concerning them, but it is conjectured they were shipped for use in some dissecting room. Communication was at once had with the authorities, and the bodies were conveyed to the dead-house.

It is probable that the Worcester and Western Railroads will be consolidated this Winter.

Supplies for a Medical College.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

While the steamer *Saxon*, from Philadelphia, was discharging her cargo to-day, a box was accidentally broken open which revealed the presence within of two dead bodies, and upon examination another similar box, containing two other dead bodies, was discovered. Both boxes were directed to Brunswick, Me., and it is supposed that the remains were designed for the purposes of dissection. The four bodies were sent to the Dead House.

Loss of the Steamtug Islander.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamtug *Islander* left Baltimore on the 24th for Fortress Monroe for the Government service. She encountered a terrific gale forty-eight hours after, blowing her off the shore. The vessel became unmanageable, leaking badly. On the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, when thirty miles south of Chenicoteague, sighted the steamship *Gen. Barnes*, bound for Savannah.

At this time the *Islander* had three feet of water in the hold, and became almost a wreck. The *General Barnes* came alongside and rescued the crew by ropes, the sea running too high for boats to be used. Capt. YOUNG, EDWARD WATSON, Mate and Pilot, FRANK B. JOHNSON, fireman, and JOHN LUMBERSON, Engineer, were saved. Capt. YOUNG supposes the tug foundered in an hour afterward. Everything was lost except the crew, as above stated. The *General Barnes* arrived at 4 o'clock this evening.

MEXICO.

The Report of Escobedo's Execution not Confirmed—Durango the Seat of the Liberal Government.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Late Mexican advices at New-Orleans make no mention of the execution of ESCOBEDO, and the previous report was, therefore, held to be unfounded. The coöperation of Marshal BAZAINE with MAXIMILIAN was regarded with distrust, as the two have been little better than open enemies for nearly a year.

Trade was without any symptoms of recovery.

JUAREZ was expected at Durango in a week, and would make that place his seat of government for the present.

MINNESOTA.

The New-Ulm Lynch Law Tragedy—The Lumber Trade.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Dec. 31.

The latest particulars of the New-Ulm barbarity show that DISCOMB, one of the men hanged, was already mortally wounded by blows on the head with a hatchet, so that the brains ran out. He also had one eye cut out, which was hanging over his cheek, and was mortally cut in the neck. He could not have lived an hour in the condition in which he was when hanged. The party from Mankato, which went to bring down the bodies, could not find them and got no explanation, but found a hole in the ice and numerous bloody marks. Other indications show plainly that the bodies were put in the river.

The *Press* publishes a statement showing that 45,000,000 feet of logs and 52,000,000 feet of lumber were run out of St. Croix River this year. The quantity estimated to be cut this Winter is 90,000,000. Lumbering in the woods is backward from lack of snow.

Forty-four tons of ginseng were shipped from St. Paul last year.

MAINE.

European and North American Railway.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 31.

Ground will be broken on the European and North American Railway in this city on Tuesday, Jan. 1. The Mayor, the City Council and other prominent citizens will be present. The bridges are being built and the work of grading will be commenced early in the Spring. No doubt this great national enterprise will be rapidly pushed to completion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nomination by the Republican Caucus.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-day the following officers were nominated:

For the Senate—Speaker, LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair County; Clerk, GEORGE W. HAMMERSLEY, of Philadelphia.

For the House—Speaker, Col. J. P. GLASS, of Allegheny.

VIRGINIA.

Military Matters at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 31.

Gen. GRANT telegraphed here to-day to send the Eleventh and Twentieth Regiments to some other points. These are all the military around Richmond. Gen. SCHOFIELD replied, asking that one regiment might be retained here.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The bark *Acorn*, of Providence, from Boston for New-York, while at anchor in Tarpaulin Cove, during a gale of wind, on Friday, dragged both of her anchors, and to prevent going on the rocks cut away her mainmast, which in falling carried away the maintopgallantmast and the mizzen-topmast. She was towed into New-Bedford on Sunday, by the steamer *Monohansett*, for repairs.

PORTLAND, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Chesapeake* has arrived from New-York, and reports seeing a schooner ashore in Tarpaulin Cove.

As the steamer passed the "Sow and Pigs" Lightship, she found that it had shifted its position and required assistance.

SQUAN, N. J., Monday, Dec. 31.

The schooner *Charles Heckscher* is ashore near Shark River. She is "in ballast."

EASTPORT, Monday, Dec. 31.

A schooner of about thirty tons went ashore at Bass Island on Thursday night. She is supposed to be the schooner *Only Son*. All hands were lost.

The Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Monday, Dec. 31.

The following are the names of the losing Insurance Companies by our late fire, and the amount insured by each:

Home, N. Y.	$2,500	Ætna, of Hartford	$5,000
Home, New-Haven	3,000	Metropolitan	5,000
North American, Phil.	2,500	Phœnix, of Hartford	2,500
Albany City	3,500	City of Hartford	2,500
Arctic	2,500	North American, of Hartford	2,500
[illegible]	2,500	[illegible]	2,000
Germania	[illegible]	Manhattan	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	State, of Jersey City	2,000
International	2,500		
Commerce, of Albany	1,500		

The Fire at Elmira.

The statement that the Security Insurance Company, of this City, were losers to the amount of $75,000 by the late fire at Elmira is incorrect. They have but $3,550 involved in that event.

Fire at Minneapolis—Loss $100,000.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

A destructive fire yesterday morning at Minneapolis burned down the *Chronicle* office and nine buildings on Washington-avenue, between Helen and Minnetonka streets. Loss $100,000. Insurance $50,000.

Rock Island Bridge Injured by Ice.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

On Friday afternoon the ice crowded around the pein of Rock Island, and piled up along the Illinois shore, knocking out a portion of the trestle-work of the bridge, and rendering the superstructure so unsafe to cross that it must be immediately repaired.

Death of Hamilton Murray, Esq., of Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

HAMILTON MURRAY, President of the City Bank, died at his house in this city yesterday. He recently returned from Europe, where he had been to recover his health.

Newspaper Change.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The *Evening Commercial*, formerly the Boston *Courier*, has suspended its daily publication, and will appear hereafter only weekly.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

While waiting for a Cough "to Go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Poliak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock stitch*.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of [illegible]) President, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

Immortal Fragrance.

Flowers are ephemeral; they give their odor to the Summer air and die, but in PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS the odorous queen of the Southern valleys bequeaths to fashion her delicious breath and imperishable legacy. Seasons change, time rolls on, but the perfume of that toilet miracle is the same always. *Esto perpetua.*

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

For Sale.

The undersigned offer for sale their wholesale drughouse. The stock, location and business is one of the most desirable in New-England, and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy

is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

KINSTREY—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. F. P. Walker, Minister of the Gospel, JNO. H. B. KINSTREY to JOSEPHINE E. JOHNSON, both of this City. No cards.

Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

MINNERLEY—WALWORTH.—On Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Peekskill, by Rev. Mr. Wm. Smith, THEODORE MINNERLEY, of Tarrytown, to LIZZIE A., daughter of George Walworth, Esq.

PROWITT—WHITNEY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. O. W. Gates, J. THORNTON PROWITT, Esq., to AMELIA A. WHITNEY, daughter of E. S. Whitney, Esq., all of Norwalk.

DIED.

ASSENHEIM.—On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, JANE ASSENHEIM, daughter of L. A. Philips, Esq., and beloved wife of Solomon Assenheim, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 196 3d-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

BANVARD.—In Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 29, of consumption, N. SHEPHERD P. BANVARD, youngest son of Rev. Joseph Banvard, D. D., aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church in Paterson, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

COCHRAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, EMILY B. COCHRAN, wife of the late Rev. Thomas Cochran, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Third Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Craven's,) Newark, N. J., on Thursday next at 10 o'clock A. M. The body will be taken to New-Providence for burial.

ELMENDORF.—On Sunday after Christmas, JOHN JAY, youngest son of Rev. John Jay and Henrianna Elmendorf.

Funeral services at St. Alban's Chapel, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, Mrs. A. J. FERGUSON, widow of the late Robert Ferguson, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Manhattanville, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

St. Johns and Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

HILL.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at 11:30 P. M., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, REUBEN, youngest son of ANN ELIZA and the late JOSEPH M. HILL, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of his uncle, Edward De Camp, and his grandmother, Mrs. Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. De Camp, No. 33 1st-st., New-York.

JOHNSON.—In Brookfield, Conn., on Sunday, the 23d ult., DANIEL JOHNSON, in the 79th year of his age.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 29, GEORGE A. KELLINGER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 72 Lee-av., corner of Rodney-st., without further invitation.

MOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 31, after a lingering illness, in the 74th year of her age, HARRIET B., widow of the late John L. Mott.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Coulter, No. 138 East 19th-st.

MORROW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, of paralysis, THOMAS MORROW, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence in 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn. The house may be reached by the Smith-st., Coney Island and 5th-av. Greenwood cars from Fulton Ferry.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Mrs. ANNA R. SHERMAN, aged 62 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Sherman, No. 126 Pacific-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STARR.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 29, HANNAH SMITH, wife of Chandler Starr, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Starr, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 12½ o'clock train from New-York.

WICKER.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, HENRY WICKER, aged 82 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 37th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 234 East 33d-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, GEORGE CABOT WARD WEBB, aged 4 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Due notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 29th of June last, at sea, of JACOB S. BILLINGS, formerly a resident of New-York.

Information has also been received from the same source of the death, on the 5th of September, 1866, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of GEORGE Y. DOUGLAS, alias George Travis, lately of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 2d of July last, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of R. LYMAN, a seaman belonging to the ship *Rover*, and a former resident of Albany, N. Y.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, the Consul of the United States at Liverpool, of the death, on the 31 day of May last, at sea, of ADOLPH DESSE, a seaman belonging to the vessel *Emerald Isle*, and a former resident of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—No. 101.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found in Third-street, near Avenue C, aged about forty-five years, stout built, light hair, blue eyes, long, pale face; over right temple has a scratch, and on the top of his head a cut. Dressed as follows: Faded plush cap, gray jean coat, fancy plush vest, double breast, canton flannel drawers, and gray mixed cotton and wool pants; low shoes, two socks on the right foot, blue cotton sock with white edge, and the other foot all white woolen sock. Found on the person the following articles: On left hand one glove, gray worsted blue lining, and one lavender wristlet; one pair suspenders, and an old faded worsted comforter; in pocket of pantaloons found an old wallet containing $2 21, two $1 United States bills, two five-cent stamps, and bal in pennies; also an old pocket-book containing nothing, a bag for paper, and a rag-picker's hook. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

ORPHAN CHILDREN.—ABOUT 130 CHILDREN, whose fathers have fallen in the late war, have a home at Flushing, L. I., where they are protected, fed clothed and educated by a society of ladies of this City. From 80 to 100 of these children—prevented by the storm of last week from coming to the City as advertised—will meet their friends and patrons in the marble church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, also by Mrs. J. A. Fowle, and addresses are expected by Rev. Dr. Tyng, His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Drs. Hastings, Thittridge and Mingins. Should the state of the weather prevent the children from coming to the City on Wednesday, the same will take place on the next evening. Services to commence promptly at 7 o'clock. All who sympathize with the children of our fallen heroes are invited to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

This article is really accomplishing wonders in the removal of diseases which have proved too powerfully seated for less efficacious remedy. The cod liver gives vigor to the muscles, while the lime appears to strengthen the bones. Dr. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., has been very successful in introducing this combination into the market. His position warrants us in stating that he would not be connected with the manufacture of any article of doubtful utility, while we can assure the reader that the Cod Liver Oil and Lime can be obtained at his store in all its purity. For consumption, coughs, colds of long standing, asthma and bronchial complaints generally, it has proven itself the friend of the suffering. We would refer to the testimonials which Dr. WILBOR has received from persons of the highest respectability.

In New-York by F. C. WELLS & CO., DEMAS BARNES & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL READERS of the YANKEE NOTIONS. The best comic monthly published. The grand February number is now ready. Price, 15 cents. THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LIFFITH LANK; OR, LUNACY."

O. H. WEBB'S travesty of Reade's celebrated novel, "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy."

"LIFFITH LANK"

IS THE CLEVEREST AND CLOSEST PARODY EVER WRITTEN. ILLUSTRATED BY SOL EYTINGE, JR., AND PRINTED ON THE FINEST TINTED PAPER, WITH A MOST HUMOROUS TITLE PAGE AND PREFACE. NO EXPENSE HAS BEEN SPARED TO MAKE IT THE HANDSOMEST, AS IT IS

THE MOST BRILLIANT BROCHURE OF THE SEASON.

Price, in paper, (illustrated covers,) 50 cents. In cloth, (best English gold embossed,) $1.

Every one who has read "GRIFFITH GAUNT" must read "LIFFITH LANK." A second edition is already in Press.

CARLETON, Publisher, No. 499 Broadway.

A PATRIOTIC NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
THE TRIBUTE BOOK;
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION,
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.,

Illustrated with one hundred and fifty engravings from designs by the following eminent artists:

DARLEY, NAST, WHITNEY, CARY, HITCHCOCK, PENN, WHITE, HOGAN, STEPHENS, HENNESSY, HOWARD, HOWLAND, SHEARMAN, HOCHSTEIN, BILLINGS, WILL, HOPPIN, HOWS, MCNEVIN, CHAPMAN, MCLENAN, LUMLEY, WAND, EYTINGE, HERRICK.

One volume, Royal 8vo, beautifully printed on tinted paper, bound in Turkey Morocco, gilt sides and edges, $15, carefully packed and sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

"During the war, two powers worked hand in hand in providing the means necessary to its prosecution: the Government, by its organized efforts, raised men, supplied food, arms, and other necessaries; but, with a constancy, vigilance and faithfulness unequaled in the history of voluntary efforts, and with an organization as perfect as that of the Government itself, the women of America labored to provide a fund whose purpose was to supply deficiencies, to make up whatever, anywhere, should be lacking to save the precious lives of our soldiers, to comfort them when wounded or sick, to provide for the poor Unionists of the South—in short, to act as a kind of Providence, doing what official men could not do, stepping in where 'red tape'—much and often wrongfully abused—dropped the soldier, and carrying him and his on in comfort and security.

It is the history of this immense work which Mr. Goodrich has endeavored to write and to illustrate. It was well to do this at once, while the story was still fresh; while he could speak with the women and men who took a part in it, and could pick up on the ground the incidents and sketches which form the life of such a story, and will give it character, and show the manner and style of our days to those who come after us.

He has done the work faithfully and successfully in his 'Tribute Book'—about which there is everything to praise. He prints in his pages a great roll of honor, the names of those who contributed in different directions to organize funds, and who directed their distribution; and with this list, which forms only a small part of the history of the different Sanitary and other Fairs, he has interwoven a great mass of interesting and characteristic incident, which shows curiously how original and peculiarly American was the manner in which the seventy millions were raised; how all alike, rich and poor, high and humble, took part in the work; how thoroughly and entirely it engaged the hearts of our people and enlisted their ingenuity."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"It commemorates the noblest features of a great struggle, waged for a noble cause; it treats points only touched by general writers; it gives prominence to glorious facts half hidden, and will be permanently prized on every drawing-room table where it may be laid.

No more desirable work can be secured for presentation at the coming Holidays, nor any so well calculated to encourage patriotism and philanthropy. The whole constitutes a thoroughly American book, which deserves preservation."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"It is issued in a style of elegance that is unapproachable, a book that is to give to posterity, in a form deserving the great topic, an idea of the patriotic service of devotion to their country, and self-sacrifice for principle, of the loyal States during the years of the late war.

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CAPITAL $5,000,000. FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. ELECTION NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK. A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN P. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866. The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, from 10 to 12 A. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, on [illegible]DAY, the [illegible] day of January, 1867. Polls open from [illegible] GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO. (E. D.) Office [illegible], NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1866. AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CREDITORS and the Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.

Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed, by the trust agreement, to pay, on the first of January, to the owners of preferred certificates, interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust, otherwise in further preferred certificates; and

Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of moneys estimated at $[illegible]; and

Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and

Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, and are now unable to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant, be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement; such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25 day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay. ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866. **HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE** of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand on presentation at their places. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; those payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payable at the State Treasury, as conditioned. Some bonds of the State, issued in 1842, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (872) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are therefore notified that hereafter the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer. Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to the bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency, CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia. JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1866. **ON AND AFTER JANUARY** [illegible], 1867, the following-named coupons due on that day will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the purchase of bonds of the Elgin and State Line Railroad. Both classes of bonds guaranteed by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. WILL PAY THE interest on the following securities: [illegible] Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago [illegible]; Indiana Central [illegible]; Illinois Central, 7 per cent.; Allegheny Valley, [illegible] per cent.; City of Allegheny; Town of [illegible], Ohio; Washington County, Ohio; Dayton and [illegible] 1st mortgage; City of Wheeling.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866. **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. **ELECTION.**—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1866. **THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1867,** on the mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st. GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866. **THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY,** due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN K. KEARNY, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, General Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. **NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS** Company are closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st. WM. A. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE CITY of San Francisco, due in New-York 1st January [illegible], will be paid in coin at the [illegible] LEES & WALLER.

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Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, New-York.
Messrs. Wm. F. Weld & Co., Boston.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866. **INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,** Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 49 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 49 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers.
Chicago City, "Municipal."
Chicago City, "Water Loan."
Chicago City, "Tunnel."
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Alabama State 8 per cents., "new issue."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. **JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD** coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. **DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD** coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip. **DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD** coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds. **DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD** coupons, and **DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD** coupons due Jan. 1, 1867. Will be paid at our office, No. 54 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARBLETON [illegible] AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 26th-st. **THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING** of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Polls open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866. **ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN** Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. **THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY** will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES** of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866. **AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS** of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN** Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN** Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1867, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

CONVEX WEAVING COMPANY.—ONE hundred shares for sale. Address Box No. 2,256 Post-office, stating price.

FINANCIAL.

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Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

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CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	106½	106¾	June, 7-30	104¾	105
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110¾	July, 7-30	104¾	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	105	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	106	106¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104¾	104⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅛	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 " new. '65	107⅝	107¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	113½	113¾
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
Gold	133½	133¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	111
August, 7-30	104⅝	105½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1866. **THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING** Jan. 1, 1867, on the General Mortgage 7 3-10 per cent. Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York. JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST UPON THE MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers. GEO. L. BECKER, President.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866. **SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE** Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

TO LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The advertiser desires to arrange with parties, as above, to open an up-town branch in this City. Address H. G. care of M. Zeldenrust, No. 131 Canal-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 283 BOWERY. **DIVIDEND.**—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit. STEPHEN CUTTER, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 21, 1866. **THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION** have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.** free from Government, State, County and City taxes has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK** have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst. at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,** New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK** have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC** National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.** (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **THIS BANK HAS DECLARED ITS** usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per cent., and an extra dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent., all free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. G. M. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST. **THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY** declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,** free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. **THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-**annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT.,** free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January. GEORGE BLISS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY. A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next. NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT.** out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS** of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY** have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. **THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE** Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5. Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT.,** free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 30 William-st., on the 3d day of January. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 2d of January, 1867. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 20, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF** the HUDSON IRON COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 362 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** FREE of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 24th inst. to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock from the net earnings of the month of November, payable at their office Jan. 3, 1867. Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December to Jan. 4, 1867. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 15th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th, inclusive. By order of the Board. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. **AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE** and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, next. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. **A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT** (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK** have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. **DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. **A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF** per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, [illegible] and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day. WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. VanDuzer under the firm name of MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved. John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Signed JOHN MOTT, JAMES K. MOTT, WILLIAM C. HYDE, ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP. John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 116 Duane-st.
Signed JOHN MOTT, JAMES K. MOTT, EDWARD M. LOSEE, WILLIAM A. McKEE, AUGUSTUS LOSEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.
Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE, ISAAC R. VAN DUZER, MELANCTHON C. HYDE, JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., has this day been dissolved by its own limitation. HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WENTZ, HARTLEY & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the Dry Goods Jobbing business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are JAMES M. WENTZ, JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, WARREN C. CRANE, PHILIP S. TAGGART and TRACY H. HARRIS; that the said JAMES M. WENTZ, is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, and County of Kings; that the said JOSEPH W. HARTLEY is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in Tremont, and the County of Westchester; that the said WARREN C. CRANE is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and County of New-York; and that the said PHILIP S. TAGGART is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and County of New-York, and that the said TRACY H. HARRIS is also a special partner, and that the place of residence is in the City and County of New-York; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1867, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.
JAMES M. WENTZ, JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, WARREN C. CRANE, PHILIP S. TAGGART, General Partners.
TRACY H. HARRIS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.
(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM, EDWARD F. PATCHEN, HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM, HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL. I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, office of Messrs. Patchen Bros., and will continue the Stock Commission business. E. F. PATCHEN. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and name of JONES, POOLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either of the partners being authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. W. JONES, SHERIDAN POOLE, JOSEPH L. ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and name of SHERIDAN, POOLE & CO., and will continue the former business of JONES, POOLE & CO., at No. 258 Broadway, where the books of the old firm will be kept.
SHERIDAN POOLE, JOSEPH L. ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. NATHAN HOBART IS A PARTNER in our house from this date. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of MINOT, HOOPER & CO. MINOT & HOOPER. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The firm of ALMY, HOBART & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at No. 65 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM ALMY, FREDERICK ALMY, NATHAN HOBART, HENRY ALMY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the dry goods commission business at No. 65 Leonard-st., New-York, and No. 38 Franklin-st., Boston, under the name of ALMY & CO.
WILLIAM ALMY, FREDERICK ALMY, HENRY ALMY, THOMAS A. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF PAINE, BERRY & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, NATHANIEL BERRY, OSCAR C. WHEELER, CHAS. W. PUDNEY.
DEC. 31, 1866.

The business will be continued as heretofore by us, the undersigned remaining partners, under the same firm name.
AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, NATHANIEL BERRY, OSCAR C. WHEELER.
JAN. 1, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR.** RICHARD R. BUTLER as partner in my business. WILLIAM B. CLERKE.

The new firm will be known under the name of CLERKE & BUTLER, who will continue the business in Stocks, Bonds, Government and other Securities, as heretofore.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE, RICHARD R. BUTLER, Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **THE FIRM OF IVES, DOUGLASS & CO.** is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of WM. H. DOUGLASS.
DOTIUS D. IVES, THOMAS MURPHY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of IVES, WILLET & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of IVES, DOUGLASS & CO., at No. 339 Broadway.
DOTIUS D. IVES, JAMES S. WILLET, THOMAS MURPHY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED, JNO. H. SCOTT (formerly firm of BARTON & SCOTT) and WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK, (late firm of MARSH BROTHERS & CO.,) have formed a copartnership under the firm name of WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK & CO., for the purchasing and importation of cutlery, steel and general Sheffield and Birmingham hardware. Their place of business (for the present) will be No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.
JOHN H. SCOTT, WM. N. WOODCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. EDWARD MINGEY IS ADMITTED to a partnership in my business from this date. C. L. WOODBRIDGE. The style of the firm in future will be C. L. WOODBRIDGE & CO.
CHARLES L. WOODBRIDGE, EDWARD MINGEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.
HENRY G. THOMPSON, REUNE MARTIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO. VAN WART & McCOY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE.
E. S. CONNOR, JAS. R. BUNCE.
JAN. 1, 1867.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business. Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

HARRY E. DODGE AND GEO. C. CLARK are admitted as members of our firm from this date. CLARK, DODGE & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. BABCOCK & CO., Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **MR. HOWARD M. GILES** is admitted a partner in our firm from this date. CARTER, STEWART & CO.

MR. CASIMIR THOURON HAS BEEN admitted as partner in our firm from this date. F. COUSINERY & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM G. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our business. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CHAS. W. PUDNEY HAS AN interest in our business from this date. A. G. HYDE & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED as partners in our house ALEXANDER MURDOCH and ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST. ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST & CO.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of FULLER BROTHERS has this day expired by limitation, either member of the late firm will sign in settlement.
J. CUTLER FULLER, JAMES W. PAYNE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, will continue the fancy goods business at the old stand of FULLER BROTHERS, No. 38 Warren-st., under the firm name of PAYNE, FOSTER & BRINK.
JAMES W. PAYNE, JOSEPH M. FOSTER, JOHN W. BRINK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

Referring to the above, I give notice that, having withdrawn from the fancy goods business, I shall continue the China and Japan shipping and commission business under the style of FULLER BROTHER, office at present with PAYNE, FOSTER & BRINK, No. 38 Warren-st. J. CUTLER FULLER. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation. DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES, No. 28 Beaver-st. DEC. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **THE FIRM OF O. F. HAWLEY & CO.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY, O. F. HAWLEY, D. A. YOUNGS, W. H. WRIGHT.

O. F. HAWLEY and W. H. WRIGHT have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of O. F. HAWLEY & CO., and will continue the manufacture of packing boxes at Nos. 40 and 42 Gold-st., and lumber dealers at the foot of West 12th-st.
O. F. HAWLEY, WM. H. WRIGHT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

D. ADDISON YOUNGS and CHRISTOPHER CORLEY have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of YOUNGS & CORLEY, and will continue the business of manufacturing packing boxes at No. 128 Church-st.
D. ADDISON YOUNGS, CHRISTOPHER CORLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, JOSEPH HERZFELD, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM, CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN, JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business.
JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, J. W. BIGELOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.
JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, J. W. BIGELOW, JOS. T. LOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation.
J. S. HAWKINS, R. F. YELVERTON, JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.
J. S. HAWKINS, JOHN G. GUTHREY, JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FURNALDS & CLARK, is this day dissolved by its limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by F. P. FURNALD, No. at 257 Pearl-st.
F. P. FURNALD, F. P. FURNALD, Jr., WM. W. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FURNALDS, CHAMPION & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firms of FURNALD & WEED and FURNALDS & CLARK, at No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.
F. P. FURNALD, F. P. FURNALD, Jr., E. W. CHAMPION, J. N. DAVIES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK is this day dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK, GEORGE D. SABIN, JONAS CLARK, ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CO., for the continuation of the hat, cap and straw goods business.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK, GEORGE D. SABIN, ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO., is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. JOHN H. McKIM, of Baltimore.
(Signed) HASLET McKIM, JOHN H. McKIM, ROBERT McKIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The other members of the late firm have formed a copartnership, and have associated with them as a partner Mr. JOHN A. McKIM. They will continue the banking and commission stock business as heretofore at No. 62 Wall-st., under the former name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO.
(Signed) HASLETT McKIM, ROBERT McKIM, JOHN A. McKIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866. **THE FIRM OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD** is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 229 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

Messrs. E. R. SAWYER & CO. will continue the coal business at No. 12 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 223 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

BALLARD'S MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REFERENCE GUIDE, [illegible] will be published in January, semi-annual edition, thoroughly revised, with large additions. Business men requiring a reference book are respectfully advised to inquire of all prominent merchants, bankers and bill brokers in regard to the reliability of this work, as compared with all similar publications. All changes or new organization of firms will be noticed and rated. Parties interested will please communicate with us. L. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY** formed a limited copartnership under the firm of REDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.
JOSIAH REDDEN, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, ROBERT M. REDDEN.

THE FIRM OF F. & L. MANY HAVING been dissolved by its own limitation on the 31st ult., the business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the firm name of F. & L. MANY & MARSHALL.
FRANCIS MANY, LEWIS MANY, JAMES MARSHALL.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LOUNSBERY & FANSHAWE, for the purpose of dealing in gold, foreign exchange, and Government securities, strictly on commission.
RICHARD P. LOUNSBERY, WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE, No. 36 Broad-st.
JAN. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm name of WM. MEAD, JR., & CO.
WILLIAM MEAD, Jr., ROBERT W. NEWBERY, No. 24 Cliff-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission and Brokerage business.
CARROLL LIVINGSTON, GEORGE S. BOWDOIN, No. 67 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of HART & PURCELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner has the right to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
BENJ. HART, C. W. PURCELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned. GAMALIEL G. SMITH. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. ARMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **MR. GEORGE H. MARVIN** is this day admitted a member of our firm. C. R. MARVIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. **MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM** our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE T. SWITZER IS THIS day admitted as partner in our firm. LEWIS SWITZER & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867. **MR. GEORGE [illegible] HAS THIS** day admitted as a partner in our firm. [illegible]

MR. CLARENCE [illegible] is this day admitted [illegible]. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE. The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEO. S. PHILLIPS, ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867. **SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.** 1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY. Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. Bank books in German, French and English. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,

Mr. Walter Briggs.
MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,250,000. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. All money deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January. Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York. *Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.* SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick. Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,[illegible]. [illegible] President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. [illegible] ARMOUR, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. **DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED** that the interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as of deposited previous to the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 137 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE. **DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION** have directed the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PHILIP CUMMING, Acct.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 31st-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax. JOHN HOOPER, President. FRED. E. SUYDAM? [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 3d-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against [illegible] COLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 10, 1866. CHAS. H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., Administrators.
o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, Executors.
s18-law6mTu*

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY summon FRIEDRICH PASTOR, carpenter, who is supposed to be deceased or missing, or his nearest of kin in America, to appear at Berlin, in the house of the late Mr. Hendrik Pastor, his father, Potsdammerstrasse, No. 5, or at the Vormundschafts-Gericht, at Berlin, for receiving his patrimony.

BERLIN, Jan. 1867.

THE HEIRESSES OF THE LATE MR. HENDRIK PASTOR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,500, TO join the advertiser in the purchase of a very profitable manufacturing business. Address H. A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, JAVA QUALITY, prepared from five different kinds of coffee, the flavors of which harmonize together, [illegible] in boxes of [illegible] in bulk. Price, 25. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, [illegible] New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING............SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK..............SATURDAY.......Jan. 5
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.......Jan. 12
CITY OF DUBLIN............WEDNESDAY...Jan. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......Jan. 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin........	$90	Steerage..............	$30
First Cabin to London..	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris........	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$150
Second Cabin Passage.................................100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$125
Second Cabin Passage.................................80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.............DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.............LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.......................$135 | Second cabin...........................$80
RATES AFTER 1st JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.................$100 | Lower Saloon.................$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE..................GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA...........BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE..................GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY............Dec. 31 | MONDAY............Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..................................$45
Passage money to Havana.................................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..Dec. 19
PALMYRA...Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE will follow on Saturday, Jan. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 10,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the cargo of the steamer ANDALUSIA will be sent forward by the GRANADA, to sail on Jan. 1, and by the SARAGOSSA, on Jan. 5. Shippers will take notice and act accordingly. ARTHUR LEARY.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMER ANDALUSIA will be taken by GRANADA, and sail this day at 11 o'clock. ARTHUR LEARY.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M., and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH lessons at 107 W. 12th-st., in a French family; nicely furnished rooms to let; first-class board; references.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN GENTLEMAN, engaged in the morning in a school, desires board in a respectable family, for which he would instruct the children in return; references exchanged. Address R. C. BEERS, No. 2 5th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a parlor and bedroom, which they will furnish handsomely; they require a good table, modern house and a good locality. Address, with particulars and terms, J., Box No. 2,763 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, front room on the second story, with fire, gas and good attendance; $8 per week; No. 104 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, can be had at the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been phrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE.—THE "HOUSE SAVINGS BANK" will build neat Cottages in the vicinity of New-York, costing about $1,500, which will be sold to occupants, giving the purchaser the privilege of paying for the same by installments. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD locality, until May 1, 1867. Apply to J. C. FARGO, No. 124 Broadway.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Headly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Headley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1855, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale. EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLEY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 80 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS

PRICES REDUCED.

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety,)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST. C. TAYLOR.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MASON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place,
Offers for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
INFANTS' ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, CAPS and BONNETS, SACKS, BIBS, APRONS, WAISTS, SPENCERS, RICH BASKETS. Also, CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACKS, COATS and CAPES, BLOUSES, &c.

Varieties of HANDKERCHIEFS and sets for CHILDREN and MISSES.

BRIDAL SETS, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS; LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED YOKES, &c.

HANDSOME INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to order for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.
N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MME. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING SUSPENDERS.—They are convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 35 cents; Ladies', 50c.; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
of every description. Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Glove-boxes, Games, &c., &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 88, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,150 to be provided for.
Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President,
No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary,
No. 54 Maiden-lane.
DIRECTORS.
Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
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Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weismann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 9 Broadway.
F. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Koeler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 29 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 120 West 11th-st.
E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 42 Exchange-place.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DEA-E-EM-OH-ARE-E-ESS-TEA-S WI-OH-YOU-ENN-GEE AYE-EM-E-ARE-EYE-K.
The January of Young America is now ready. The most brilliant and entertaining Juvenile Magazine ever issued. Sold everywhere. Price 15c., mailed free. Yearly, $1 50, with a splendid premium. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL,

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of Mrs. S. Assenheim will take place THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 796 3d-av. By order,
B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE MISSES SLOMAN,
Professors of Music, will give instruction on the Harp, Piano and Singing, to a limited number of pupils in New-York and vicinity. Address BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701, HALL & SON, No. 543, and BROWNE, No. 581 Broadway.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MUSICAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, OF the highest musical attainments as an amateur, would give a course of lessons in style and execution to a proficient soprano or contralto, simply as a source of entertainment to himself. Address H., Box No. 90, Station D.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 20th-st. and Broadway.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock.
New classes are now forming.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the Library, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock.
The Librarian will read a communication from S. ALOFSEN, Esq., of Jersey City, on *St. Nicholas and His Festival.*
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS—CARRIAGES.
100 sleighs for sale, 1,000 straps, sleigh-bells.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT
Will arrest suffering and pain, and quickly cure the worst cases of burns, scalds, gathered breasts, sore nipples, piles, rheumatism, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 157 Chatham-st. Give it a trial at once.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character, in 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN,
in celebration of
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES
NEARLY EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
commencing at 10½ A. M.
LADIES, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
may here enjoy
A DAY OF DELIGHTFUL RECREATION.
MORNING,
IN THE SPLENDID LECTURE ROOM,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES,
TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The romantic drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
THE EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES
that fill the spacious saloons make a
SURPASSING COLLECTION OF WONDERS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR. HAPPY NEW-YEAR.
TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS; children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN, and THE IRISH LION.
And THIS EVENING.
TWO GLORIOUS PLAYS!
The magnificent spectacular drama.

HUGUENOT CAPTAIN

with its SPLENDID SCENERY, THRILLING TABLEAUX, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, &c.
Widely pronounced one of the most effective representations known to the New-York stage.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
as RENO DE PARDILLON,
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
Miss THERESA WOOD,
YOUNG AMERICA, GRAND CHORUS.
To be followed by the very popular and laughable Irish farce,
THE IRISH LION.
REMEMBER, great reduction of prices to all parts of the theatre. Admission to Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony,
FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats, Twenty-five cents extra. Orchestra chairs, One Dollar.
FAMILY CIRCLE, THIRTY CENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 585 BROADWAY.

MASONIC FAIR.
NOTICE.—The Fair for the Hall and Asylum Fund, for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans will be closed January 1 and 2, and will be reopened on THURSDAY next at same place—the Presbyterian Church, corner Crosby and Grand streets.

NEW-YEAR'S MATINEE AT THE OLYMPIC TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, GRAND DOUBLE BILL; the HUGUENOT CAPTAIN and the IRISH LION. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, FIFTY CENTS; children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Seats secured without extra charge.

AT THE M. E. CHURCH IN 18TH-ST., near 8th-av., will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, the Christmas anniversary exercises of the Sunday-school, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Three Little Kittens, Dr. Wisepate, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; [illegible]
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
Rev. Dr. DAMMANN, of Hameln, near the City of Hanover, begs leave to inform parents in the United States who may desire to have their sons educated in Germany, that he offers most excellent advantages for that purpose. Young gentlemen are prepared for either the Universities, a commercial life or admission to the mining schools, several of which are situated near by in the Hartz Mountains. Further information can be obtained from Mr. WM. H. DANNAT, No. 82 Fifth-ave., New-York.

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Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

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Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A STUDENT, A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, unengaged mornings and evenings, desires private pupils in the classics, mathematics, natural sciences, or English branches. Refers to Professors Chandler, Rood and others, Columbia College, and to patrons. Address H., Station G., City.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY — ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for boys. The Winter term will commence Jan. 2. Two vacancies.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A.M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING Jan. 1,
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in a
DOUBLE ATTRACTION,
as PESCARA, in Sheil's play of
THE APOSTATE,
and in Shakespeare's comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
EDWIN BOOTH..................as..................PETRUCHIO
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the crowds unable to obtain admittance on Saturday evening, and the feeling so urgently expressed for the repetition of that night's performance, Mr. STUART has pleasure to announce that TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 2,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
AND
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello..............................Mr. Bogumil Dawison
Iago...................................Mr. Edwin Booth
Cassio................................Mr. J. N. Gotthold
Desdemona.........................Mme. Methua Scheller
Admission, $1 50; Reserved, 50c. and $1 50, extra.
Seats secured six days in advance.
THURSDAY EVENING, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III.
FRIDAY EVENING—DAWISON and BOOTH in OTHELLO.
Seats may now be secured.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI—ELIZABETH—TO-MORROW.
FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, J. GRAU.
THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st., and Branch Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2,
ADELAIDE RISTORI, in her great role of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—CAMMA; tragedy by Guiseppe Montanelli, expressly written by the author for MME. RISTORI, and which will be produced for the first time on FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI—(Only appearance this season.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, MARY STUART.
ADELAIDE RISTORI
In her great role of MARY STUART.
Ticket office, Brooklyn Academy and 112 & 114 B'way, N.Y.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTIETH GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.................................$1
Family Circle...50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL
BENEFIT TO
MR. J. W. LINGARD,
Late Manager of the New Bowery Theatre,
on which occasion he will appear and perform in conjunction with
MR. G. L. FOX,
IN THE FARCE OF BOX AND COX.
THE FAST WOMEN,
with Miss FANNY HERRING in a variety of characters.
NEW SONGS, DANCES AND CONUNDRUMS.
THE GREAT MINSTREL SCENE.
COMIC PANTOMIME—FOUR LOVERS.
The full company appear,
BOTH DRAMATIC AND PANTOMIMIC.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. THOMAS WARD.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
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MATINEES EVERY DAY,
at 2½ o'clock, for the accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES,
when a selection of entertainments of the most diversified character will be presented, introducing
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS
attached to the
GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America, and the finest of the
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
for which this establishment is celebrated.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the performances will commence with a
FULL DRESS CAVALCADE!
Mr. JAMES E. COOKE
in a dashing exhibition of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
the beautiful, graceful and intrepid equestrienne, whose difficult and daring feats of equitation have never been equaled by any lady rider who has ever lived, will appear in her STARTLING GRAND PRINCIPAL ACT:
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
IN EXQUISITE GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the New-York Circus Troupe will appear in
AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
each and every feature of which will be characterized by the
RECKLESS DARING
AND MARKED SUPERIORITY OF EXECUTION,
which distinguish all the performances presented at this favorite resort. The whole to conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL.
EIGHTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION.
Third appearance of the great boy soprano,
Master RICHARD COKER.
First appearance of the celebrated baritone,
Signor S. STRINI.
Mr. L. P. THATCHER. Master S. J. FORDT,
Mr. JAS. S. COOPER, Master O'REILLY,
Mr. HERMAN TROST, Master PALMER,
Master STAUTZ.
Mr. S. S. SANFORD, Pianist.
CONDUCTORS:
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Dr. H. S. CUTLER.
THE CECILIAN CHOIR,
composed of 100 men and boys, and
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GREAT SUCCESS—SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
STEINWAY HALL.
MR. KENNEDY,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
will give one more, and the last but one concert, on
FRIDAY EVENING,
Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; [illegible]

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Continued success of the most marvelous feat of modern times, THE HEAD IN THE AIR,
MULTUM IN PARVO and other miracles, every evening at 8. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English Concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7½.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2; doors open at 1½; children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of the great novelty of the season,
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. BUDWORTH in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
"THE ONLY LEON in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"THE GREAT KELLY in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"LITTLE MAC in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"NELSE SEYMOUR in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN ALLEN in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"SAM PRICE in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN OBERIST in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
The great Polynational Mimic,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

A GRAND DOUBLE BILL AT THE OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT. The glorious spectacular drama THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN and THE IRISH LION. Great reduction in prices to OLD TIME RATES.

MME. MONTANYA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

LECTURES.

INSTITUTE LECTURES,
BY DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D.,
commencing at 7½ P. M.
In the Church of the Good Shepherd, East 54th-st., near 2d-av., TUESDAY, January 8.
In the Congregational Church, West 42d-st., near 6th-av., WEDNESDAY, January 9.
In the Third Unitarian Church, West 40th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, January 13.
In the Seventh United Presbyterian Church, No. 434 West 44th-st., TUESDAY, January 29.
In the Janes M. E. Church, No. 461 West 44th-st., WEDNESDAY, January 30.

"CONSERVATISM."
LECTURE,
BY
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
"CONSERVATISM."
In the R. D. Church in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av.
(Rev. Alex. R. Thompson's.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the door.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Continued from First Page.

contain the names of all persons residing within their respective jurisdictions charged with violation of national law; and it was required in cases where the Grand Jury in attendance upon any of these Courts should terminate its session without proceeding by indictment or otherwise against any prisoner named on the list, that the Judge of the Court should forthwith make an order that such prisoner deserving a discharge should be brought before him or the Court to be discharged, on entering into recognizances, if required, to keep the peace or for good behavior, or to appear as the Court might direct to be further dealt with according to law. Every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoners was required to obey and execute the Judge's order, under penalty, for refusal or delay, of fine and imprisonment.

The third section provided in case lists of persons other than prisoners of war then held in confinement or thereafter arrested, should not be furnished within twenty days after the passage of the act, or in cases of subsequent arrest within twenty days after the time of arrest, that any citizen after the termination of a session of the Grand Jury without indictment or presentment, might by petition alleging the facts and verified by oath, obtain the Judge's order of discharge in favor of any person so imprisoned, on the terms and conditions prescribed in the second section. It was made the duty of the District-Attorney of the United States to attend examinations on petitions for discharge.

It was under this act that MILLIGAN petitioned the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana for discharge from imprisonment. The holding of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Indiana had been interrupted. The administration of the laws in the Federal Courts had remained unimpaired. MILLIGAN was imprisoned under the authority of the President, and was not a prisoner of war. No list of prisoners had been furnished to the Judges either of the District or Circuit Courts, as required by law. A Grand Jury had attended the Circuit Courts of the Indiana District while MILLIGAN was there imprisoned, and had closed its session without finding any indictment or presentment or otherwise proceeding against the prisoner. His case was thus brought within the precise letter and intent of the act of Congress, unless it can be said that MILLIGAN was not imprisoned by authority of the President, and nothing of this sort was claimed in argument on the part of the Government. It is clear upon this statement that the Circuit Court was bound to hear MILLIGAN'S petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, called in the act an order to bring the prisoner before the Judge or the Court, and to issue the writ, or, in the language of the act, to make the order. The first question, therefore, "Ought the writ to issue?" must be answered in the affirmative; and it is equally clear that he was entitled to the discharge prayed for. It must be borne in mind that the prayer of the petition was not for an absolute discharge, but to be delivered from military custody and imprisonment, and, if found probably guilty of any offence, to be turned over to the proper tribunal for inquiry and punishment, or, if not found thus probably guilty, to be discharged altogether, and the express terms of the act of Congress required this action of the Court. The prisoner must be discharged on giving such recognizance as the Court should require, not only for good behavior but for appearance, as directed by the Court, to answer and be further dealt with according to law. The first section of the act authorized the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* generally, throughout the United States. The second and third sections limited this suspension in certain cases within States where the administration of justice by the Federal Courts remained unimpaired. In these cases the writ was still to issue, and under it the prisoner was entitled to his discharge by a Circuit or District Judge or Court, unless held to bail for appearance to answer charges. No other Judge or Court could make an order of discharge under the act. Except under the circumstances pointed out by the act, neither Circuit nor District Judge or Court could make such an order, but under those circumstances the writ must be issued and the relief from imprisonment directed by the act must be afforded. The commands of the act were positive and left no discretion to Court or Judge. An affirmative answer must therefore be given to the second question, namely, "Ought MILLIGAN to be discharged according to the prayer of the petition?"

That the third question, namely, had the Military Commission in Indiana under the facts stated, jurisdiction to try and sentence MILLIGAN, must be answered negatively, is an unavoidable inference from the affirmative answers to the other two. The Military Commission could not have jurisdiction to try and sentence MILLIGAN if he could not be detained in prison under his original arrest or sentence after the close of a session of the Grand Jury without indictment or other proceedings against him. Indeed, the act seems to have been framed on purpose to secure the trial of all offences of citizens by civil tribunals, in States where these tribunals were not interrupted in the regular exercise of their functions. Under it, in such States, the privilege of the writ might be suspended. Any person regarded as dangerous to the public safety might be arrested and detained until after the session of the Grand Jury. Until after such session no person arrested could have the benefit of the writ, and even then no such person could be discharged, except on such terms as to future appearance as the Court might impose. These provisions obviously contemplate no other trial or sentence than that of a civil Court, and we could not assert the legality of trial and sentence by a Military Commission under the circumstances specified in the act and described by the petition, without disregarding the plain directions of Congress.

We agree, therefore, that the two first questions certified must receive affirmative answers and the last a negative. We do not doubt that the positive provisions of the act of Congress require such answers. We do not think it necessary to look beyond these provisions. In them we find sufficient and controlling reasons for our conclusions. But the opinion which has just been read goes further, and as we understand it asserts not only that the Military Commission held in Indiana was not authorized by Congress, but that it was not in the power of Congress to authorize it; from which it may be thought to follow that Congress has no power to indemnify the officers who composed the Commission against liability in Civil Courts for acting as members of it. We cannot agree to this. We agree in the proposition that no Department of the Government of the United States—neither the President, nor Congress, nor the Courts—possess any power not given by the Constitution. We assent fully to all that is said in the opinion of the inestimable value of the trial by jury, and of the other constitutional safeguards of civil liberty, and we concur also in what is said of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of its suspension, with two reservations: First, that in our judgment when the writ is suspended, the Executive is authorized to arrest as well as to detain; and second, that there are cases in which the privilege of the writ being suspended, trial and punishment by Military Commission, in States where Civil Courts are open, may be authorized by Congress as well as arrest and detention. We think that Congress had power, though not exercised, to authorize the Military Commission which was held in Indiana.

We do not think it necessary to discuss at large the grounds of our conclusions. We will briefly indicate some of them. The Constitution itself provides for military government, as well as for civil government; and we do not understand it to be claimed that the civil safeguards of the Constitution have application in cases within the proper sphere of the former. What, then, is that proper sphere? Congress has power to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, and to provide for governing such part of the militia as may be in the service of the United States. It is not denied that the power to make rules for the government of the army and navy is a power to provide for trial and punishment by Military Courts without a Jury. It has been so understood and exercised from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time. Nor, in our judgment, does the fifth or any amendment abridge that power. "Cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia in actual service in time of war or public danger," are expressly excepted from the fifth amendment, "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury;" and it is admitted that the exception applies to other amendments as well as to the fifth. Now, we understand this exception to have the same import and effect as if the powers of Congress in relation to the government of the army and navy and the militia had been recited in the amendment, and cases within those powers had been expressly excepted from its operation. The States most zealous of encroachments upon the liberties of the citizen when proposing additional safeguards in the form of amendments, excluded specifically from their effect cases arising in the government of the land and naval forces. Thus Massachusetts proposed that "no person shall be tried for any crime by which he would incur an infamous punishment or loss of life until he be first indicted by a Grand Jury, except in such cases as may arise in the government and regulation of the land forces. The exception in similar amendments, proposed by New-York, Maryland and Virginia, was in the same or equivalent terms. The amendments proposed by the States were considered by the first Congress, and such as were approved in substance were put in form and proposed by that body to the States. Among those thus proposed and subsequently ratified was that which now stands as the fifth amendment to the Constitution. We cannot doubt that this amendment was intended to have the same force and effect as the amendment proposed by the States. We cannot agree to a construction which will impose on the exception in the fifth amendment a sense other than that obviously indicated by the action of the State Conventions. We think, therefore, that the power of Congress in the government of the land and naval forces and of the militia is not at all affected by the fifth or any other amendment. It is not necessary to attempt any precise definition of the boundaries of this power. But may it not be said that Government includes protection and defence as well as the regulation of internal administration; and is it impossible to imagine cases in which citizens conspiring or attempting the destruction or great injury of the national forces, may be subjected by Congress to military trial and punishment in the just exercise of this undoubted constitutional power? Congress is but the agent of the nation; and does not the security of individuals against the abuse of this, as of every other power, depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people, on their zeal for public and private liberty, upon official responsibility secured by law, and on the frequency of elections, rather than upon doubtful constructions of legislative power?

But we do not put our opinion that Congress might authorize such a Military Commission as was held in Indiana upon the power to provide for the government of the National forces. Congress has the power not only to raise and support and govern armies, but to declare war. It has, therefore, the power to provide by law for carrying on war. This power necessarily extends to all legislation essential to the prosecution of war with energy and success, except such as interferes with the command of the forces and the conduct of campaigns. That power and duty belong to the President, as Commander-in-Chief. Both these powers are derived from the Constitution, but neither is defined by that instrument. Their extent must be determined by their nature, by the laws of nations, and by the principles of our institutions. The power to make the necessary laws is in Congress; the power to execute, in the President. Both powers imply many subordinate and auxiliary powers. Each includes all authorities essential to its due exercise. But neither can the President in war more than in peace intrude upon the proper authority of Congress, nor Congress upon the proper authority of the President. Both are servants of the people whose will is expressed in the fundamental law. Congress cannot direct the conduct of campaigns, nor the President or any commander under him, without the sanction of Congress, institute tribunals for the trial and punishment of offences, either of soldiers or civilians, unless in case of a controlling necessity, which justifies what it compels, or, at least, insures acts of indemnity from the justice of the Legislature. We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army, or against the public safety. In Indiana, for example, at the time of the arrest of MILLIGAN and his co-conspirators, it is established by the papers in the record that the State was a military district, was the theatre of military operations, had been actually invaded, and was constantly threatened with invasion. It appears, also, that a powerful secret association, composed of citizens and others, existed within the State, under military organization, conspiring against the draft and plotting insurrection, the liberation of the prisoners of war at various depots, the seizure of the State and national arsenals, armed coöperation with the enemy, and war against the National Government. We cannot doubt that, in such a time of public danger, Congress had power under the Constitution to provide for the organization of a Military Commission, and for trial by that Commission of persons engaged in the conspiracy. The fact that the Federal Courts were open was regarded by Congress as a sufficient reason for not exercising the power, but that fact could not deprive Congress of the right to exercise it. Those Courts might be open, and undisturbed in the execution of their functions, and yet wholly incompetent to avert threatened danger or to punish with adequate promptitude and certainty the guilty conspirators. In Indiana the Judges and officers of the Courts were loyal to the Government. But it might have been otherwise. In times of rebellion and civil war it may often happen, indeed, that Judges and Marshals will be in active sympathy with the rebels, and Courts their most efficient allies. We have confined ourselves to the question of power. It was for Congress to determine the question of expediency, and Congress did determine it. That body did not see fit to authorize trials by Military Commissions in Indiana, but by the strongest implication prohibited them. With that prohibition we are satisfied and should have remained silent if the answers to the questions certified had been put on that ground without the denial of the existence of a power which we believe to be constitutional and important to the public safety; a denial which, as we have already suggested, seems to draw in question the power of Congress to protect from prosecution the members of the Military Commissions who acted in obedience to their superior officers, whose action, whether warranted by law or not, was approved by that upright and patriotic President under whose administration the Republic was rescued from threatened destruction. We have thus far said little of martial law, nor do we propose to say much. What we have already said sufficiently indicates our opinion that there is no law for the government of the citizens, the armies or the navy of the United States, within American jurisdiction, which is not contained in or derived from the Constitution. And wherever our army or navy may go beyond our territorial limits, neither can go beyond the authority of the President or the legislation of Congress. There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of States maintaining adhesion to the National Government, when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces; the second may be distinguished as military government, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President, in times of insurrection or invasion, or of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights. We think that the power of Congress, in such times and in such localities, to authorize trials for crimes against the security and safety of the national forces may be derived from its constitutional authority to raise and support armies and to declare war, if not from its constitutional authority to provide for governing the national forces. We have no apprehension that this power, under our American system of government, in which all official authority is derived from the people, and exercised under direct responsibility to the people, is more likely to be abused than the power to regulate commerce or the power to borrow money. And we are unwilling to give our assent by silence to expressions of opinion which seem to us calculated, though not intended, to cripple the constitutional powers of the Government, and to augment the public dangers in times of invasion and rebellion.

Mr. Justice WAYNE, Mr. Justice SWAYNE and Mr. Justice MILLER concur with me in these views.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Snow Storm of Yesterday.

The snow storm, which has recently paid its attention to our country cousins in the Northern and Western part of the State, blockading their railroads and subjecting them to annoyances innumerable, made a show of paying its respects to us good people of the City yesterday. Early in the morning snow commenced to fly before a northwesterly wind, rendering a forced march in its teeth anything but pleasant. For some time it bid fair to be a regular old-fashioned snow storm, and to cover our pavements to the depth of many inches, even if it did not contemplate the matter of feet. But good fortune favored us, and as the denizens of a large city always turn a cold shoulder to a snow-storm, the norwester changed its mind and gradually sifted out its snow-flakes finer and finer, till at last they entirely ceased to fall. But the storm was loth to pass us by without paying us the compliment of a farewell, to be placed to the credit of the Old Year, and accordingly he greeted us with fitful gusts throughout the entire day, accompanied by little spurts of snow. Umbrellas, Macintoshes, overshoes, mufflers, and all those thousand and one inventions of the enemy to keep out the wind and snow, were in great demand. Skating was at a discount and juvenile New-York was congratulating itself upon the good times it was to have with its sleds and other articles necessary to "coasting," or, as we used to say, "sliding down hill." But the old Northwester seemed to reconsider the matter, and after looking in upon our filthy tenement houses and squalid basements and racketty shanties, and seeing the wan and shivering forms of our starving poor, and appreciating the fact that when the ground was covered with snow the poor were much worse off than they were in weather even colder, he relented, and contented himself with distributing just enough of the damp and moist snow to bother the railroad companies and worry pedestrians. But he was still unwilling to depart, and even after dark set in he still threatened the City with a covering of snow. What fell during the day was not sufficient to seriously incommode people, although it somewhat interfered with the public lines of travel. The railroad companies were forced to get out their snow-ploughs to clear their tracks, and to put additional horses to their cars. We noticed that at the top of some of the down grades the horses were detached from the cars, and with a man at the breaks, the cars slid down the hill by their own momentum. This was certainly very considerate of the horses, but what about the passengers? In case of accident the horses certainly would have been safe, but the passengers would have been likely to have represented a mass of crushed humanity. The horses belonged to the companies and the passengers didn't, which makes all the difference in the world. While the little flurry of snow that fell was disagreeable to encounter during its continuance, it appears to have left behind no record of disaster. It is not safe, however, to halloo before you are out of the woods, and before we count upon the results of the storm, it will be safer to await the *dénouement* of the threatening clouds which overhang the City at this hour of writing. We earnestly hope we may be spared a long and heavy snow-storm; such things are well enough in the country, when farmers want to use their sleds for hauling wood and logs, and all that, and when they have their full supply of Winter's food on hand, but we of the City, who are obliged to perambulate the streets in all weather, don't like the snow. It is particularly severe upon those laboring thousands who work out of doors, and who are deprived of their opportunities to labor, and consequently of their means of obtaining bread when the ground is covered, and for their sakes we hope the storm may pass. If we cannot have the bright warm sunshine, at least spare us from the snow. We might feel differently if, with a few inches of Winter covering on the ground, we heard the merry jingle of sleigh-bells, and saw the bright and joyous faces of young and old, rich and poor, enjoying their sleighing parties or working as contentedly as under other aspects, but such is not the case. Cover our streets with snow, and instead of putting it to its legitimate uses, as they do in the country, our first care is to get rid of it. To this end we sprinkle the streets with salt and bring out snow ploughs, and brooms, and shovels, and the consequence is that we are in a sloppy state of indescribable and exceedingly uncomfortable slush, till it has finally disappeared beneath the melting rays of a beneficent sun. This sloppy condition of the streets is exceedingly disagreeable, not to say funny, being a great promoter of colds, asthma and influenza, not to speak of that particularly pleasant companion, rheumatism. Yesterday was a day well calculated to develop all these little eccentricities of the human system in all their vigor, and many were the profane groans uttered in consequence. Beyond this the last snow storm of 1866 seems to have accomplished little harm.

Distribution of the Riot Relief Fund.

The following communication from the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund proposes a generous donation to policemen for meritorious services. It is a matter of direct interest to fifteen patrolmen who, on inquiry, shall turn out to be entitled to the gratuity—five of whom will receive $200 each, and ten $100. The communication of the Trustees and the response of the Board of Police are as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: In the month of July, 1863, a Committee of Citizens was organized for the purpose of affording relief to those who sustained injuries in the suppression of the riots which disgraced our city at that period.

The entire amount contributed by patriotic citizens for the relief of the sufferers among the Police and military engaged in suppressing the riots was $55,019, of which $20,000 was devoted by the Committee to the purposes intended, and found sufficient for the accomplishment of the object contemplated by the subscribers to the fund, leaving a balance in the hands of the Committee of $35,019.

It was therefore proposed that this balance should be distributed among all the persons connected with the military and police forces who actually took part in the suppression of the riots, but upon more mature deliberation the Committee concluded that in this case the amount which each man would receive would be so small as to be of little or no value, and that the best disposition that could be made of the money, and the one most in accordance with the views of the subscribers, was to invest it as a permanent fund to be called the "Riot Relief Fund," under the charge of the Trustees chosen by the subscribers, and to be used in the discretion of the Trustees to meet similar cases which might in future arise.

The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund therefore respectfully inform you that they propose, with your approval, on the 1st day of January, 1867, to donate to such five of the members of the Metropolitan Police as you may recommend for highly meritorious services the sum of $200 each, and to such other ten members thereof as you may recommend for meritorious services the sum of $100 each.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
W. R. VERMILYE,
} Trustees of Riot Relief Fund.

To which the Police Commissioners responded as follows:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

Messrs. Leonard W. Jerome, Isaac Bell, Shepherd Knapp and W. R. Vermilye, Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Board of Metropolitan Police to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, proposing to make a donation from the revenues of the Riot Relief Fund to the members of the Metropolitan Police who have performed highly meritorious services.

The Board have instituted investigations, with a view to report to you the names of members who come within the scope of your generous design, and will at an early day transmit to you the record in formation.

For the Board of Metropolitan Police,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROWDIES ON THE RAMPAGE—ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER AND A CAR CONDUCTOR.—About [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the Third-avenue cars left the Astor House terminus having on board a full load of passengers. As the car passed the TIMES Office, half a dozen young men of the *genus* rowdy jumped on the car, and forthwith began a series of skirmishes, thereby annoying the conductor, who desired them to desist, and either pay their fare or get off the car. This was the signal for a general row, and the gang were quite disorderly, when Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who happened to be on the vehicle in plain clothes, ordered them to desist or leave. He was not obeyed however, but seriously maltreated, being cut in the face, when the ruffians sprang off the car and ran in different directions. Having marked one of his principal assailants, officer FARRELL followed his man down Centre-street, and when the fugitive passed the Coroner's office he drew his revolver and fired one shot at him, [illegible] aiming high. The ball passed through THOMAS WHEELAN'S liquor saloon window and lodged in the wall, causing considerable commotion among the inmates of the place, but doing no further harm. The fellow who had caused the shot was then secured, when he gave his name as WM. CULLEN. The officer conducted his prisoner to the Third Ward Station-house, where he was locked up. He will be taken before Justice DODGE this morning at the Jefferson Market Court. CULLEN claims that he was a victim instead of a companion of the gang who had caused the disturbance, and struck the officer, because he thought him to be a member of the "mob." This defence did not avail him, however.

CALLS.—Notwithstanding the somewhat uncomfortable footing which the snow fall of yesterday too liberally provides us with to-day, there will be, doubtless, quite the average number of New-Year calls, and judging from the clearance made among the stocks of the confectionery and fancy bakers, and the turmoil all day among the wine-dealers and grocers, the ministering angels have provided themselves for all emergencies. There is enough snow on the ground in the less frequented portion of this City and in Brooklyn and Jersey City to afford the chance to the ambitious youth, who [illegible] in style, to make their gay appearance on their rounds in sleighs. As is customary on such occasions, these will be provided on the most reasonable terms, possibly not more than $10 for the day, Buffalos included; whisky skins extra. Mayor HOFFMAN will receive his friends at the City Hall, or as many as there is room for, for the City Hall would not hold them all, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, will do likewise from 10 to 12 on the other side of the water.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE CARS.—Yesterday afternoon Special Detectives MOONEY and HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JOHN KEITH, aged 30, and a native of Ireland; WILLIAM HILL, 28, a native of the United States, and JOHN GIBSON, 25, and a native of Scotland, all three noted pickpockets, who they found on a West-street car, evidently with an eye to business. On being searched the prisoners were found in possession of nearly $60, in such denominations as led to the belief that they had already secured some plunder. It was also ascertained that several passengers on West-street cars had lost pocket-books and porte-monnaies. These prisoners were locked up, and will be detained until to-morrow, when their photographs will be obtained for future reference, and an energetic effort made to secure their committal to Blackwell's Island as suspicious characters and vagrants.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The following officers of the Institution for the Blind were elected yesterday for the ensuing year: Augustus Schell, President; Robert S. Hone, Vice-President; T. Bailey Myers, Recording Secretary; Charles K. Tuckerman, Corresponding Secretary; James L. Kennedy, Treasurer. Managers—Augustus Schell, Robert S. Hone, Wm. H. Church, M. D., Charles K. Tuckerman, Daniel H. Tompkins, Waldo Hutchins, James Lenox Kennedy, D. L. Suydam, Nathaniel P. Hosack, J. Grafton, T. B. Myers, N. Edgar, E. C. Donnelly, James C. Lord, Alfred Schermerhorn, J. T. Irving, John P. Brown, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Clarkson N. Potter, James M. McLean.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Russell, of the British Army, arrived here by the *Australasian*, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. The General will shortly leave for Canada, to take command of the British forces there.

Hon. M. Strouse, Pennsylvania; Gen. M. L. Smith, St. Louis, and Gen. J. G. Brown, New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. E. W. Rice, Iowa, and Hon. C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Collector Barney and family, Gen. A. W. Harvey, Hon. L. C. Fields, Hon. A. Ellison and lady, Brazil, and Hon. S. S. Benedict, of the State Department, Washington, are at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. W. Higby, M. C., California, is at the Hoffman House.

WATCH NIGHT.—In accordance with their usual custom the Methodists met at their different churches to watch the old year out and the new year in. From 11 o'clock until a few moments before 12 familiar addresses, by way of exhortation, were made by the various pastors, and the large congregations united in singing hymns with their usual spirit. After the interval of silent meditation and prayer, just at the striking of 12 o'clock, followed the singing of the closing hymn, with the doxology and the benediction.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen held its last session yesterday afternoon. The Fire Department Committee reported in favor of appropriating a sufficient sum of money for repairs to houses and apparatus of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2 and 22, and Hose Company No. 8, and also to the Chief Engineer's office. The resolution attached was adopted. The same Committee reported in favor of purchasing a new steamer for Engine Company No. 22, at a cost not to exceed $4,000, which was adopted. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution passed by the Board, fixing the salaries of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at $2,000 per annum, the Engineers of Steam Fire Engines at $1,200 per annum, of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, W. D., at $2,500, and of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, E. D., at $2,000. The grounds of returning the resolution without his approval were, that by law the Mayor, Comptroller and City Treasurer were made Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to fix a salary was, in effect, to increase the salaries to that amount. He thought that could not be done under the law. The salaries of the Chief-Engineers and Engineers of the Steam Engines he thought were high enough at present for the duties performed. The salaries of the Clerks in the Tax Collector's were increased on an average of about $500 each. The Committee on Commissioners of Deeds reported the names of four hundred persons to be appointed Commissioners for 1867 and 1868, shortly after which the Board adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE ON SEWING WOMEN—THREE OF THE PRISONERS COMMITTED.—The decision of Justice DAILEY, in the above atrocious case, was rendered yesterday afternoon. Three of the four prisoners charged with the offence were committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, while the fourth (MICHAEL QUINN) was discharged. The prisoners made the following voluntary statements: JOHN MONAHAN—I am between 18 and 19 years old; was born in Ireland; reside in North Eighth-street, E. D.; am a laborer by occupation; am not guilty of the charges against me. MARTIN MCCORMACK—I am 18 years of age; was born in New-York; reside in Second-street, E. D.; am a blacksmith by trade; am not guilty. JAMES HINESON—I am 21 years of age; was born in Pennsylvania; reside in North Fifth-street, E. D.; am a machinist by trade; am not guilty. None of the prisoners were able to write their own names. They stand committed on the charge of breaking into the residence of Mrs. ELLEN WALKER, a tailoress, doing business at No. 282 North Seventh-street, on the morning of the 2d ult., and by threats and violence ravishing her and two young women in her employ. It is alleged that after accomplishing this fiendish outrage they stole the women's wearing apparel, and a large quantity of vests they were at work on for a New-York clothing establishment. The property was subsequently recovered by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct at the residence of one of the trio.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.—The Mayor announces that he will be happy to see those who call upon him at his office in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 and 12 M. Chief-Engineer CUNNINGHAM has made preparations to meet his friends in the basement of the City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sheriff CAMPBELL will receive those friends who honor him with a call, at his residence in Raymond-street, near De Kalb-avenue. Street Commissioner FUREY will be at home at his residence, No. 126 Prospect-street. Tax Collector BADEAU expects his friends to call upon him at his residence, No. 48 Sands-street. Comptroller FARON will keep open house at his residence in Bedford-avenue, near Dekalb-avenue. Other officials, as well as numerous private citizens, have made extensive preparations to greet their friends on the first day of the year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.—This day being the anniversary of the Feast of the Nativity, which is observed by Catholics, mass will be celebrated in all the Roman Catholic Churches in the city, and remarks appropriate to the occasion will be made by the officiating clergymen. The services will commence at 7:30 A. M. and conclude at 9 A. M.

THE SKATING RINK AND PARK.—The Capitoline rink and MACMILLAN'S Fifth-avenue Park have been cleared of snow, and will be ready for all comers today. Music will give time to the skaters, and at night both places will be brilliantly illuminated.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in a distillery in Washington-avenue, near Pacific-street. From the appearance of the man it is inferred that he died of the cold and exposure.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1.—In re. The Russell Fire Company.
[illegible]—Same.
[illegible]—In re to Goodyear.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Herrmann.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Jordan.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Marx.

The call begins at No. 171—Middleton vs. Arnold.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
146—Stern vs. Mesbeck.
24[illegible]—Hayes vs. Young.
244—Waters vs. Garrison.
[illegible]—Valentine vs. Valentine.
[illegible]—Strong vs. Van Valen.
282—Wilcox vs. Ledever.
283—Oekershausen vs. McCullough.
284—Hoyt vs. Jordan.
286—Green vs. Gieseman.
287—Murray vs. Klein.

Nos.
288—Henrietta vs. Bass.
28[illegible]—Viereistler vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Day vs. Day.
282—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Noll vs. Lenon.
286—Amistein vs. Sherman.
[illegible]—De Baum vs. Healey.
[illegible]—Coleman vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—Oliver vs. Webster.
364—Blair vs. Cornell.

Interesting Tariff Question—Delaines and Goods of a Similar Description.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

C. E. Schneider, et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—This is an action brought to recover back certain duties imposed by the defendant as Collector upon goods imported by the plaintiffs known as Saxony dress goods, and which the plaintiffs allege were illegally imposed. Whether they were so or not, involves a nice question under the Tariff Acts. In the year 1861 Congress passed an act imposing the following duties, viz.: "On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on bunting and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*."

In 1864 Congress passed another law providing that in addition to the duties heretofore provided by law, there should be imposed the following, viz.: "On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of worsted, wool, mohair or goats' hair, and on all goods of similar description, not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 2 cents per square yard; on bunting, worsted yarns, and on all other manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*."

The question in the case is whether these goods shall pay two cents a square yard, as being embraced in the class "all goods of a similar description," or whether they shall pay five per cent. *ad valorem*.

The distinction between these goods and delaines seems to be this: The delaines are woven uncolored, sometimes of all wool, and sometimes of wool and cotton. They are then printed or dyed in various colors and patterns. These goods are dyed in the yarn, and woven of various colors and patterns. The plaintiff has called witnesses, who testify that the goods are by no means of "similar description" to delaines, while the defendant's witnesses testify that they are of similar description.

The case is still on, and the trial will proceed on Wednesday.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Allen.

Notice to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The Admiralty calendar of this Court will be called before Judge Betts on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of setting down cases, but no cases will be tried until Judge Shipman's arrival on the 7th inst.

The Business in the Civil Courts for 1866 Continued.

In an issue of Saturday, the 29th of December ult., we published a statement of a portion of the business which has been done in the Civil Courts during the past year in this City. We now give the Supreme Circuit, Part III., the Special Term and Chambers of the Supreme Court, and all the branches of the Marine Court. The several branches of the Superior and Common Pleas, and Parts I. and II. of the Circuit, were included in our previous report.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerk—Richard C. Beamish.

During the year there were heard and orders made thereon by the Presiding Justices.

MR. JUSTICE GEORGE G. BARNUM.

Motions	3,092
Judgments in foreclosure and sale	54
Judgments granted in divorce cases	82
Decrees to set aside divorce cases	3
Attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors	546
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	93
Orders of arrest granted	269
Attachments against vessels	75
Writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions	275
Cases and exceptions settled	52

MR. JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

The following is the statement for this Justice.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	1,825
Judgments in foreclosure and sale	25
Judgments granted in divorce cases	45
Attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors	235
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	75
Orders of arrest	150
Attachments against vessels	30
Writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed	125
Cases and exceptions settled	20

MR. JUSTICE CLERKE

during the year has heard motions and made orders thereon in cases

thereon in cases	1,215
Judgments granted in divorce cases	27
Judgments in foreclosure and sale	25
Attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors	390
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	62
Orders of arrest	159
Attachments against vessels	15
Writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed	60
Cases and exceptions settled	10

MR. JUSTICE SUTHERLAND

has during the year heard motions and made orders thereon in cases	936
Judgments in foreclosure and sale	16
Judgments granted in divorce cases	26
Attachments issued against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors	527
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	51
Orders of arrest	45
Attachments against vessels	25
Writs of *habeas corpus* allowed and petitions filed	110
Cases and exceptions settled	20

MR. JUSTICE JOSEPH F. BARNARD,

of the Second Judicial District, has, during the year, heard motions and made orders thereon in cases	25
Judgments of foreclosure and sale	3
Judgments granted in divorce cases	5
Attachments against property of absconding, concealed and fraudulent debtors	15
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	8
Orders of arrest	10

MR. JUSTICE BOCKES.

Judgments granted in divorce cases	2

MR. JUSTICE MULLIN.

Motions heard and orders made	8
Judgment of foreclosure and sale	3
Judgment in divorce cases	2
Attachments against property, &c	5
Injunctions granted and bonds filed	3
Orders of arrest	5

MR. JUSTICE GROVES.

of the Eighth Judicial District.

Motions heard and orders thereon	13
Attachments against property, &c	5

N. B.—In addition to the above there have been granted by the several Justices sitting at Chambers upward of 15,000 *ex parte* applications during the year.

WM. C. CONNER,
Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

(Parts I. and II. already published.)

Thomas O'Callaghan, Clerk.

CAUSES DISPOSED OF DURING 1866.

Trials by Court and Jury	93
Trials by Court—Jury waived	31
Judgments by the Court	28
Causes dismissed	14
Causes referred	9

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

William Wood, Clerk.

Month.	By whom held.	Demurrers.	Non-Demurrers.	Total.
Feb'y	Justice Sutherland	10	24	34
March	Justice Ingraham	2	18	20
April	Justice Davis	11	24	35
May	Justice Clerke	9	20	29
June	Justice Potter	4	7	11
Oct	Justice Daniels	9	28	37
Nov	Justice Potter	14	14	28
Dec	Justice Mason	7	19	26

Total Demurrers, 66; Non-Demurrers, 154. Making the number of causes tried in Special Term of the Supreme Court during the year 1866, 220.

Divorces Granted.

The number of divorces granted in this Court by Justices sitting at Chambers, as appears from the above statement, is 189.

MARINE COURT.

Judges—Henry Alker, Edmund L. Hearne and Michael C. Gross.

Lawrence Clancy, Clerk.

The following is a statement of the amount of business transacted in this Court during the year 1866:

General Term.

Whole number of appeals from judgments at Special Term	62
Appeals affirmed	33
Appeals reversed	5

Special Term.

Total number of judgments rendered	1,472
Summonses issued	1,765
Alias summonses issued	789
Warrants issued	201
Attachments issued	236
Jury causes remaining in Court	190
Non-Jury causes remaining in Court	120

Assignment of Judges.

The following is the assignment of the Judges of the Marine Court for the year 1867:

General Terms.

Jan. 31, and Feb. 1 and 2—Alker, Hearne and Gross, Judges. Feb. 28 and March 1 and 2—Same. March 28, 29, and 30—Same. April 25, 26 and 27—Same. May 30, 31, and June 1—Same. June 27, 28 and 29—Same. July 25, 26 and 27—Same. Aug. 29, 30 and 31—Same. Sept. 26, 27 and 28—Same. Oct. 24, 25 and 26—Same. Nov. 28, 29 and 30—Same. Dec. 26, 27 and 28—Same.

Special Terms.

First Monday in	Part I.	Part 2.	Chambers.
January	Gross.	Hearne.	Alker.
February	Alker.	Gross.	Hearne.
March	Hearne	Alker.	Gross.
April	Gross.	Hearne	Alker.
May	Alker.	Gross.	Hearne.
June	Hearne.	Alker.	Gross.
July	Gross.	Hearne.	Alker.
August	Alker.	Gross.	Hearne.
September	Hearne.	Alker.	Gross.
October	Gross.	Hearne.	Alker.
November	Alker.	Gross.	Hearne.
December	Hearne.	Alker.	Gross.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

Before Robertson, C. J., and Jones and Monell, J. J.

The following decisions were rendered this morning. It was generally expected that decisions would be rendered in most if not all the cases argued at the last term of the Court, but the Court has not had time to prepare opinions, and most of the decisions were deferred to the first Monday in January. In the following cases opinions accompany the decisions, and are filed with the Clerk: Henry Hornstein vs. The Mayor of New-York; order of Special Term awarding new trial affirmed with costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J., Judge Jones dissenting. (This case was argued at the March Term.) Wm. H. Devoe vs. Andrew J. Hackley; order granting new trial affirmed with costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J., Judge McCunn dissenting. (This case was also argued at the March Term.) The Rector of Trinity Church vs. Alvia Higgins; motion for reargument denied with costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J. (This case was argued at the April Term.) Gustavus Bunge vs. Gerhard Henry Koop; judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict and costs, and exceptions overruled; opinion by Robertson, C. J., Barbour, J. dissenting. (This case was argued at June Term.) Ellen Wheeler vs. Wm. H. Falkner; order of reference reversed without costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J. James E. Conner et al. vs. Herman Hernstein; order appealed from reversed and execution in favor of Russell, assignee, set aside; opinion by Robertson, C. J. Philip Gainey vs. George M. Chapman; judgment vacated on paying costs of appeal; opinion by Monell, J. The Home Insurance Company vs. The Western Transportation Company; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J. Benjamin Hoagland vs. Benjamin H. Trask, Jr.; judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict with costs, and exceptions overruled; opinion by Robertson, C. J.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—DEC. 31.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Manhattan Oil Company vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company; judgment for the defendants, with costs. Samuel A. Nolen et al. vs. Frederick W. Decenhart, &c.; judgment for plaintiff for $147 85, with interest [illegible] of judgment, and costs. George W. Turner vs. Thomas L. Hansen; judgment for $1,500, with interest from the respective dates when each amount was due, and with costs.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 31.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—The snow-storm has stopped all receipts since Thursday last. Not over 13 car-loads to-day in yards. Sales to-day only small lots, mostly on Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica account. 56 car-loads of cattle expected to-night from Dunkirk. Rates as under—Extra quality, $14@$16; Fat Heavy Oxen and Steers $7 50@$12 50; Good $11 to $14; Fat Cattle and Steers $6 25@$7 50; Fair $9 50 to $11; Cows and Heifers $5@$6 25. Receipts none. Shipments, 1 car way cattle. SHEEP MARKET, nothing doing; prices nominal, as under—Heavy Long Wooled, per cwt., $5 50@$6 50; Fair Fine Wooled Western $4@$5. HOG MARKET—The market is almost bare of stock, and but little business was consequently transacted, at a decline from former rates. Prime Heavy Hogs selling to-day at from $6@$6 50 per cwt., live weight. Receipts none. Shipments by Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, [illegible] by New-York Central Railroad, 100 head.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady. Sales 400 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 [illegible]; [illegible] Double Extra at $14 00. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels No. 3 Canada Winter on private terms. CORN quiet and nominal at $1 [illegible] in car-load lots. OATS quiet; sales [illegible]. BARLEY nominal at $1 [illegible]. RYE—Sales [illegible] $1 01. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess Pork dull at $20 50. LARD quiet; sales at 13c. WHISKY firm; sales at $2 33. RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO for the year 1866—Flour, 1,227,1[illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 10,280,922 bushels; Corn, 27,994,612 bushels; Oats, 10,196,617 bushels; Barley, 1,534,115 bushels; Rye, 1,265,922 bushels; Peas, 86,254 bushels. Shipments by Canal from Buffalo for same period—Flour, 52,323 bbls.; Wheat, 7,773,217 bushels; Corn, 25,548,596 bushels; Oats, 8,922,638 bushels; Barley, 1,331,715 bushels; Rye, 972,647 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR firm; sales of Extra at $10, and Double Extra at $10 50. WHEAT firm; sales of No. 2 at $2; No. 3, $1 83, and Rejected at $1 63. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at 85c. OATS firm; sales of No. 2 at 45c. RYE dull; sales of No. 1 at 92c. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $18 50; Lard, sales at 11¼c.; Dressed Hogs firmer—sales at $6 87½@$7 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Oats, 400 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. TOTAL RECEIPTS for 1866—227,000 bbls. Flour, 669,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Oats, 120,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Rye, 5,100 bushels Barley, 22,000 Dressed Hogs, 52,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales 300 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. Rye Flour dull; sales at $7. WHEAT is quiet; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $2 23, and choice White Canada at $3. CORN is quiet at $1 12 for No. 1, by car lots. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21 ⅌ ton. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27, and Middlings, $32@$35 ⅌ ton, delivered to cars. RAILWAY FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of Spring extra at $10; Fall Extra, $10 95; Double Extra, $12 75. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN—Sales at 70c.@71c. OATS—Sales at 63c.@65c. BARLEY dull; sales of Fall at $1 75. RYE—Sales at $1 10. COTTON—Sales at 28c.@30c. WHISKY dull and lower; sales at $2 23. HOGS firm; sales at $7.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR advanced 25c.; sales of Superfine at $9 50@$10 50; Extra, $10 75@$11 75. COTTON advanced; sales at 31c.@31½c. WHISKY dull and inactive, at 26c. HOGS active; receipts during 48 hours, 8,470; sales of Live at $6 25@$6 75, and Dressed at $7 25@$7 75. MESS PORK steady; sales at $20. LARD advanced ⅛c.; sales of Kettle at 12c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR inactive but steady. WHEAT firm. CORN advanced 3c.@5c.; supplies very light. OATS firm; sales at 59c.@60c. SEEDS very quiet. GROCERIES active. COFFEE and SUGAR firm. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. COTTON firm. WHISKY neglected and nominal.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

COTTON firm; sales of Middling at 32c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet; sales at 61c.@62c. RESIN steady; sales at $3@$8. TAR firm; sales at $1 55. CRUDE TURPENTINE firm; sales of Virgin at $4 35.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,400 bales Middling at 30c.@31c.; general demand; market closing firm at quotation.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 31.

COTTON firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 214 bales Middling at 33c.@34c.; choice lots sold at 34c. Weather moderating.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

COTTON very active and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 32c.@34c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 31.

COTTON active and advanced 1c.; sales 700 bales Middling at 32c.

[Advertisement.]

A PARAGRAPH TO LAUGH AT.—"Be happy, and live within your means, even if you have to borrow the money to do it," is the sage advice of Artemus Ward. Perhaps the same humorist is the author of the witty conundrum:

"When is a man over head and ears in debt?"
"When he is wearing a hat not paid for."

Whether he is or not is unimportant, so long as those who want a stylish, becoming and attractive holiday hat have KNOX's establishments, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, from which to make their selections.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York for Aspinwall and San Francisco—S. K. Hoiman, Chas. H. Purdy and wife, Miss Carrie Bainbridge, C. Hopkins, wife and infant, T. J. Purdy, Mrs. M. M. Soria, Mrs. Fanny Howell, Rev. D. A. Niles, William A. Slack, L. P. Cohen, wife and child, Capt. Young, wife and family, Mrs. A. P. Jordan, four children and two nurses, Q. W. Falkner, W. M. Donnelle, Isaac Sisson, P. J. Bachelder, Miss Carrie Carrington, Miss Alice McDonald, Major-Gen. Elliott and servant, Mrs. Harry Neill, Mrs. J. M. Quimbey, A. W. Nitch, S. Newell, N. B. Hall, J. H. Etheridge, Lieut. E. G. Techet, Lieut. G. A. Goodale, Lieut. I. J. Mast, Lieut. Lewis, Capt. Woolcot, J. M. Munoz and wife, E. B. Gould, J. Spooner, George Davidson, Mr. Halter, Stephen Dade, J. Wilson, S. E. Coe, Miss L. Weeks, Mrs. S. Lehrferger, Mrs. M. Ezekial, 3 children 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. DeGroot, Geo. Kennedy, Mrs. Caroline Moore, daughter and child, Joseph Hirsch, Jacob Hirsch, E. Weiler and wife, Mrs. Julia O'Brien, W. Crowell, wife, three children and infant, M. D. Cohen, H. T. Thompson and wife, W. A. Togg, sister, mother and 2 children, Miss M. E. Darcy, C. Ambray Almyeb, Jerome B. Stillson, Jacob Loese, A de Gogarza, wife, son and 2 servants, Miss Libby Douglas.

In steamship Merrimack, for Havana—Capt. Henry Treat, H. Probst, Albert Wagner, A. S. Manita, Miss Hutchings, Miss M. C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, C. P. Madan, W. W. Wendall, Gaspar Ybana, Jaime Torres.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. Guthrie, T. C. Seabury, F. H. Gilbert, H. Hopkinson, D. Carr, W. Carr, Miss Mary Castleton, Hiram Johnson, R. M. Masters, Mrs. James Roberts, F. N. Freeman, C. W. Wilmot, Isaac H. Williamson, Wm. Harris, Miss R. Amory, W. R. Colt, Robt. Bre, J. McIlvoy, Henry Luhis, Rev. L. H. Pease, Jas. McLean, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kenson, J. P. Peterson, Master H. Williams, Miss P. Crary, A. T. Thompson, J. B. Carter, Wm. Summers, Jos. Bates, Henry Underhill, Jas. Connolly, Jos. Eggbert, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Edwin Parker, Mrs. Kingsbury, L. Cohen, W. Pratt, Mrs. E. R. Wainwright, child and nurse, Richard B. Hill, C. Freeman, J. R. Griffith, Major Oglesby, U. S. A., Capt. Petre, U. S. A., Capt. Green, U. S. A., J. A. Brooks, J. D. Fletcher, C. Kahler, J. Trubocco, J. S. Reid, J. H. Markman, J. D. Smith, S. Recir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon rises... 3 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 24 | Gov. Island. 5 11 | Hell Gate.... 6 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; New-York, Ferber, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Delaware, Cannon, Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston, W. R. Hazard & Co.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; M. Stevens, Chance, Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ship Royal Family, (Br.,) Newell, Liverpool, Earl, Cunningham & Co.

Barks Drago, Blair, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Andamar, Otis, Havana, J. E. Phillips & Son; Eliz. Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, J. N. Weaver; N. M. Haven, Hall, Tarragona, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demarara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Florence, (Br.,) Kerman, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Renshaw, Smith, Neuvitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; G. F. Gerry, Conklin, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; W. Lord, (Br.,) Babin, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mariposa, Nash, Cabarien, Simpson & Clapp; C. McDonald, (Br.,) Randall, Hamburg, Peniston & Co.

Schooners Joel Van Sant, Shute, Indianola and Lavaca, Tupper & Beattie; Jane, (Br.,) Packham, St. John via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Portland, G. K. Rackett; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, Rostan Isle, Jo. Reese; S. C. Lord, Spaulding, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Ellen H. Gott, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldridge.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall Dec. 23, with mdse., passengers and treasure to S. K. Holman. Dec. 26, 10 miles north of Cape Mayes, spoke steamer Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall, all well.

Steamship Prometheus, Becket, Wilmington, N. C., 28th inst., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Has had very heavy weather since leaving Wilmington Bar.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans Dec. 23, via Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, Wilmington, N. C., via Norfolk, with mdse. to Wm. H. Starbuck. The E. arrived on Saturday.

Schr. Moses Waring, Barker, St. Andrew's, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Has had heavy weather. On the 26th, 20 miles S. E. of Thatcher's Island, off the east part of Massachusetts Bay, John Page, of Sedgwick, a seaman, fell overboard from the deck, and was lost; blowing a gale at the time, with very heavy sea, could not save him.

Schr. J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Washington, N. C., 10 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Louis Frazier, Steelman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Dobbin, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with plaster to T. M. Mathew & Co.

Schr. Jasper, Gilley, Baltimore, for Danvers, Mass.

Schr. Vulcan, Mason, Boston.

Schr. R. Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Washington, N. C.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Cole, Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Norman, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31—Arr. steamers Gen. Meade, from New-York; Cuba, from Baltimore; bark Commerce from Boston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31—Arr. steamer Moneka, from New-York; schrs. Ella Fish, Baltimore; Thomas Wyman, Norfolk. Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore. Weather cold and rainy, with heavy sleet.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, New-York. Cld. steamer North Point, Baltimore; brigs Charlie Poole, Cadiz; Resolute, New-York; schr. Sylva, Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

There is a large double-deck fore and aft schooner ashore on the Gridiron in Hell Gate, named Ellen——.

A fore and aft schooner went ashore on the north side of Hart Island this morning about 3 o'clock. No particulars.

There have been but few arrivals from sea to-day. Several pilot-boats have come in from sea, bringing [illegible] of their pilots back. They state the wind [illegible] outside the Hook, and blowing heavy.

[illegible] Dec. 31.—The Cross Rip lightship [illegible] from her station. A round stern vessel is sunk about one mile from that station. A vessel is off the [illegible], four miles south of the station, with colors union down, wanting assistance.

[illegible] Dec. 31.—The schr. M. Rice, from Georgetown for Boston, with coal, was abandoned on the [illegible] in a sinking condition. The crew were picked up [illegible] and carried to Newport.

[illegible] Dec. [illegible].—The steamers Ellen S. Terry and Hurley Buck, from New-York for Newbern, [illegible] in consequence of a stress of weather.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]—Arr. Dec. 13, bark Magdalena, [illegible]; [illegible], New-York; [illegible]; [illegible] Scrap E. Kennedy, Duncan, Belize; [illegible], brig [illegible] Whittemore, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 23d, steamer Henry Chauncey, Maury, New-York.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY

Are assured those who use

LA RUE'S ALABASTER CREAM!

Ladies need no longer wear dingy and sallow faces, for comeliness and fresh, clear, natural complexions are immediately acquired by the use of this magnificent preparation. In every case where La Rue's Alabaster Cream has been tested with other cosmetics, the ladies pronounced it the best, because

IT IS THE BEST!

And ladies are truthful witnesses. It is their duty to make themselves beautiful, and they can immediately and safely achieve this by the use of this

GREAT PRODUCT OF CHEMICAL SKILL.

Sold by druggists any fancy goods dealers,
Price $1.

FISK, FULLER & FLINT, Proprietors,
No. 62 Fulton-st., New-York.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH will lecture at the Everett Rooms, No. 1,206 Broadway, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON (D. V.) on *The Great Ocean Yacht Race.*

PROPOSALS.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.

E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE

RICH INLAID CABINETS,
FRENCH SECRETAIRES,
FLOWER STANDS,
JEWELRY BOXES,
LADIES' WRITING DESKS,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
FLOWER VASES, CARD RECEIVERS,
INLAID WORK TABLES,
GLOVE BOXES, FANCY TABLES,
THE RISTORI CHAIR,

☞ IN ADDITION TO OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE, A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF IMPORTED FANCY ARTICLES, ELEGANT IN STYLE AND PERFECT IN MANUFACTURE, ARE NOW OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

POPULAR PRICES!

NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Below 4th-st.

PARIS LONDON

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
NO. 542 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The attention of all SUFFERING AND DEBILITATED, SICK AND SUFFERING, OLD AND FEEBLE, Is respectfully called to the introduction of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

References: The most eminent physicians in this City. Dr. F. BARKER, Dr. E. D. BULKLEY, Dr. DETMOLD, Dr. GRIFFIN, Prof. McCREADY, Dr. NEGGERATH, Prof. J. R. WOOD, &c. No. 542 BROADWAY—No. 542.

This celebrated health-preserving beverage, so renowned throughout Europe for the past 18 years, has proved its valuable effects:

First: As an extremely Palatable, Refreshing, Nourishing and STRENGTHENING TONIC, invigorating the blood, which may be consumed as a pleasure, and at any hour of the day or at meals.

Second: As preferable to wines, brandy, ale or porter, [illegible] AND FIFTY [illegible] LESS ALCOHOL [illegible] HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH

Is the ONLY KNOWN [illegible] STIMULANT, [illegible] EXCITING [illegible] IRRITATING.

Third: AS INDISPENSABLE TO LADIES OF WEAK CONSTITUTION, TO LADIES OF WEAK CONSTITUTION, and MOTHERS NURSING, MOTHERS NURSING, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, WHEN TAKEN WARM, IS THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE REMEDY. Awarded with three Gold and one Silver Medal. It is used as such in the first Hospitals and Families. PATENTED, DEC. 18, 1866.

FOR HOARSENESS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, FOUL STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA.

PRICE $3 per dozen, with a Discount to Wholesale Dealers.

One dozen and upward delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

Circulars sent on application. Orders [illegible] HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 BROADWAY, opposite Barnum's.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania, WARD J. COFFIN, PHILADELPHIA. Corner [illegible] and Chestnut sts.

Ladies & Gentlemen

OUT OF THE CITY,

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO

E. A. BROOKS,

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

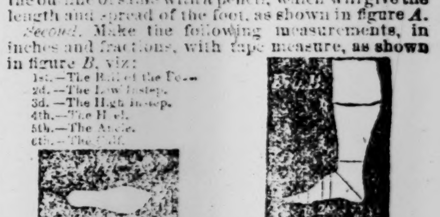
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Instep.
3d.—The Heel Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ankle.
6th.—The Calf.



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description for Ladies, and Gents, Misses and Children.

A large assortment of elegant embroidered slippers for Holiday Presents

USE HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,

Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WINDOW SHADES,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS,
SHELF CURTAINS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 719, Dec. 31, 1866.
30, 17, 42, 32, 62, 50, 74, 8, 59, 38, 3, 35, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 720, Dec. 31, 1866.
64, 6, 25, 39, 36, 44, 32, 65, 26, 37, 35, 67.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 619, Dec. 31, 1866.
46, 58, 13, 53, 59, 70, 78, 16, 1, 52, 27, 72, 33.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 620, Dec. 31, 1866.
45, 61, 12, 57, 13, 14, 17, 70, 73, 49, 61, 32.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
IN DRAWING OF DEC. 15, 1866.
No. 18,686 drew $100,000.
No. 18,680 drew 50,000.
No. 6,502 drew 25,000.
No. 22,023 drew 10,000.
No. 4,377 drew 5,000.
No. 28,933 drew 5,000.
Being the six capital prizes. Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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